TEACHERS' AGENCIES

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools. Advises parents about schools. Wm. O. Pratt, Mgr.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

MASSACHUSETTS

Dr. Esenwein

SHORT-STORY WRITING
A course of forty lessons in the history, form, structure, and writing of the Short-Story taught by Dr. J. Berg Esenwein, for years Editor of Lippincott's. *150-page catalogue free. Please address*
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dept. 68 Springfield, Mass.

NEW YORK CITY

A School of Homemaking and Social Civics for girls who have finished school or college

Home Efficiency School
Morning classes, October to May inclusive

(a) Courses in Household Arts and in Civic Problems.
(b) Secretarial course, limited to 20 members, emphasizing training for confidential secretaries.

For Circular, address
Miss M. E. COOLEY, Director,
136 East Fifty-Fifth St., New York

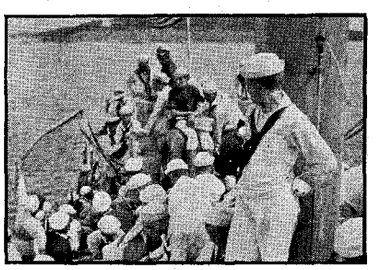
ETHICAL CULTURE SCHOOL
Central Park West and 63rd Street
New York City

Normal Departments
Kindergarten, Primary and Manual Training
Offer many advantages in the preparation of teachers. Observation and practice teaching. Students are allowed the freedom of the school. For information address FRANKLIN C. LEWIS, Supt.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR NURSES

St. John's Riverside Hospital Training School for Nurses
YONKERS, NEW YORK
Registered in New York State, offers a 3 year's course—a general training to refined, educated women. Requirements one year high school or its equivalent. Apply to the Directress of Nurses, Yonkers, New York.

BOYS' CAMPS



CAMP DEWEY
Established in 1916 as the Summer Training Base of the U. S. Junior Naval Reserve.
Sea-going situation on Prudence Island in Narragansett Bay. June 20 to Sept. 1 for boys of 14 to 20 years. Healthful, practical preparation for the Navy and Merchant Marine. Land and water drillwork. Specialized academic course, 123 ft. Training Ship, "Commodore J. W. Miller." Practice hikes and cruises. Hardihood, self-reliance and self-discipline taught and acquired. An instructive and enjoyable summer. Terms $175 complete, including uniforms. *Prospectus and application blanks from* WILLIS J. PHYSIOC, Superintendent, Executive Offices:—218 West 58th St., New York City.

GIRLS' CAMPS

Camp Twa-ne-kó-tah
(Standard Camp)

GIRLS' camp on Lake Erie. Splendid equipment. Varied sports. Practical instruction. Fourth Season. Write for illustrated folder.
Rev. and Mrs. R. C. Stoll
College Hill, Snyder, N. Y.

Camp Moy-mo-da-yo
FOR GIRLS
LIMINGTON, MAINE
Miss Helen Williams,
245 E. Johnson St., Germantown, Phila., Pa.

How to Relieve DEAFNESS
Science has at last devised a remarkable instrument for the treatment of Deafness. Just a few minutes' application in your own home each day is required. Users testify to wonderful restoration of hearing. If you have head noises—if you are only slightly hard of hearing or almost totally deaf, don't delay—the Aurasage may be the means of bringing back your hearing.
Wonderful New Method
The Aurasage calls into play the dormant organs of the ear, strengthens them by exercise and breaks down the catarrh congestion which causes 95% of all deafness. Try the Aurasage ten days free in your own home without a penny in advance—we gladly send it to you by prepaid parcel post—no cost to you if it fails to help your hearing. Write today for valuable booklet and our great FREE offer of the new 96 Tone Mears Ear Phone. Address
MEARS EAR PHONE CO.
Dept. 124, 45 W. 34th St. New York City

ÉTUDIANTS DU FRANÇAIS
Subscribe to LE MONDE FRANÇAIS
Fascinating 32-p. booklets of universal interest to students of French. Letters, Anecdotes, Travel, Science Notes, Jokes, Vocabulary. Profusely illustrated. Nos. 1–3, 90c. Nos. 1 and 2 now ready. Nos. 3, 4, and 5 to appear as follows: No. 3, Nov. 1; No. 4, Feb. 1, 1920; No. 5, Apr. 15. Used as a text in nearly 200 of the best schools and colleges. Subscribe now for entire series. If you have had a half-year or more of French you can easily read Le Monde Français. We have a similar Spanish series, $1.10 for Nos. 1–6. Of the latter, Nos. 1–4 now ready. Nos. 5 and 6 to appear Nov. 1 and Feb. 1, respectively.
F. W. PARKER SCHOOL PRESS, Webster near Clark, Chicago

BEAUTIFULLY LOCATED **Suburban Home For Sale**
To settle an estate equity of $17,500 in a homestead adjacent to the corporate limits of a city recognized as one of the most beautiful in the Central West with Polytechnic and other fine school advantages. Property is on the brow of the bluff overlooking the city and comprises fifteen acres fronting on three streets with residence surrounded by grand old shade trees balance ripe for subdivision. Accessible to street cars. Full particulars. Address P. O. 662, Peoria, Illinois.

America's Summer Playground
where they have the most ideal cool climate, affording perfect, enjoyable days and cool, restful nights, is in the Pacific Northwest, Oregon, Washington, and British Columbia. Accept the invitation of the governments of the United States and Canada to spend your vacation in travel by touring the Pacific Northwest. Most gorgeous scenery in America and every outdoor sport and recreation. Write HERBERT CUTHBERT, Pacific Northwest Tourist Association, L. C. Smith Building, Seattle, Wash., for free illustrated booklet.

SONGS OF LIBERTY
Unequalled for War Camp Community Work
Send 35c today for a postpaid "HOME COPY"
THE BIGLOW & MAIN CO., 156 Fifth Ave., New York

"The Most Beautiful Hymnal Ever Produced in the American Church"
HYMNS OF THE UNITED CHURCH
Charles Clayton Morrison and Herbert L. Willett, *Editors*
The Hymnal for the New Social Era in Religion
For Churches of All Denominations
Contains all the great hymns which have become fixed in the affections of the Church and adds thereto three distinctive features:
Hymns of Social Service
Hymns of Christian Unity
Hymns of the Inner Life
This hymnal is alive! It sings the same Gospel that is being preached in all modern evangelical pulpits.
Send $1.15 for single copy
THE CHRISTIAN CENTURY PRESS, 702 East Fortieth Street, CHICAGO

The Outlook

Copyright, 1919, by The Outlook Company

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Vol. 121 April 30, 1919 No. 18

THE OUTLOOK IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY THE OUTLOOK COMPANY, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK. LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT, PRESIDENT. N. T. PULSIFER, VICE-PRESIDENT. FRANK C. HOYT, TREASURER. ERNEST H. ABBOTT, SECRETARY. TRAVERS D. CARMAN, ADVERTISING MANAGER. YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION—FIFTY-TWO ISSUES—FOUR DOLLARS IN ADVANCE. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER, JULY 21, 1893, AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, UNDER THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1879

The Peace Treaty Ready 725
Korea's Plea for Independence 725
Japan and Korea 725
America and Armenia 726
The Telephone Strike 726
The Danger of Mexico 726
Super-Poison Gas 727
A Social Survey of Prague 727
A Victory Over the Bolsheviki 727
Cartoons of the Week 728
The Tariff Situation in Canada 730
"Conquering" Russia 730
A Millionaire's Opinion of Education ... 731
Easter All the Year Round 732
By Lyman Abbott
The A. L. A. for the A. E. F. 733
The Black Wave:
Interviews with Four Russian Leaders—Sergius Sazonov, Prince Lvoff, Baron S. A. Korff, and Nicolas Tchaykovsky 734
By Ernest Hamlin Abbott
America's Sea Islands 739
By Rossa B. Cooley
The Wood-Thrush Tells (Poem) 741
By Charlotte Newton
The Index Number Wage: A Scientific Method for Adjusting Wages to the Cost of Living 742
By Theodore H. Price
Current Events Illustrated 743
Weekly Outline Study of Current History 748
By J. Madison Gathany, A.M.
White (Poem) 748
By Dorothy Leonard
The Service of the Faithful 748
Jazz 748
The Man Behind the Soda Fountain 723
By F. A. Collins
Bergson 723
By the Way 749

BY SUBSCRIPTION $4.00 A YEAR. Single copies 10 cents. For foreign subscription to countries in the Postal Union, $5.56. Address all communications to
THE OUTLOOK COMPANY
381 Fourth Avenue New York City

Index and Title-page for Volume 121 (January 1–April 30) of The Outlook, printed separately for binding, will be furnished gratis, on application, to any reader who desires them for this purpose

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE MAN BEHIND THE SODA FOUNTAIN

BY F. A. COLLINS

In many States throughout the country the soda-fountain clerk is preparing for an unprecedented rush of business. At some date subsequent to July 1 the crowd before his counter will be at least doubled. He knows from experience, in States which have gone "dry," exactly what will happen. Fully one hundred thousand soda fountains are in operation to-day in the United States, four-fifths of which are open the year round. The demands made upon these fountains are carefully tabulated by means of elaborate card-index systems, so that the soda clerk is not taken by surprise when any new region goes dry.

The mobilization of the new force is already under way. From much varied experience in the past the man behind the fountain has learned that the new patronage is slow to find its way to the soda fountain, even after the dispenser of "wet" drinks has closed his bar. A period of two years is required to transfer completely the crowd from before the bars of the saloons to the counters of the soda fountains. The palate accustomed to the use of alcohol for years is slow to acquire a soda-fountain thirst.

For the first few weeks after the closing of the bars the soda fountain, curiously, feels very little effect. There is an immediate demand in such neighborhoods, not for sweet drinks, but for candy. Another counter of the drug store instantly experiences boom times. The physicians will explain to you that this run on the candy counter, while the soda fountain stands idle, is natural enough. The appetite long stimulated with alcohol craves sweets in large quantities. In some Western States, newly dry, the demand for candy is far greater per capita than in any Eastern wet States.

All this has been worked out by means of the card catalogues with mathematical accuracy. There is, in fact, so little demand for soda fountains in regions recently gone dry that the trades which supply soft drinks are slow to offer their wares. It would be a waste of capital to prepare for a demand which is known to be slow in coming. We find thousands of corner saloon sites, desirable locations in themselves, being snapped up by the chains of tobacco stores, which are quick to avail themselves of such rare opportunities. The demand of the customers is calculated with mathematical certainty. The tobacco stores at first offer conspicuously side lines of candy, but no soda fountains.

A few weeks after the States have gone dry, when the public has begun to satiate itself with candy, the soda fountain will appear. The cigar store is willing that the drug store on the next corner should do the preliminary missionary work. And when the crowd which formerly lined the bars begins slowly to drift from the candy counter to the fountain it makes curious demands upon the soda clerk. Months will be required before a normal taste appears. As the crowd tires of candy, it turns to the food drink, at first the most solid it can find. The man behind the soda fountain will be rushed for months with orders for malted-milk drinks of various flavors. Many more months will pass before the palate accustomed for years to alcohol will so far approach the normal that it will be satisfied with an ice-cream soda of any kind. Towards the end of the two years a normal demand will appear for the familiar sweet drinks of the soda fountain.

The man behind the soda fountain may claim with justice that long before the coming of the dry amendment he has been an active worker for temperance. During the past few years his activities have been extended to neighborhoods where previously the bartender held undisputed sway. On the East Side of New York, for instance, open-air soda fountains have been established for continuous service winter and summer, which, unaided by dry amendments, have successfully rivaled the saloon. A single stand may contain a battery of twelve fountains all in active operation. The quantity of malted milk dispensed from these fountains reaches amazing proportions. Five years ago millions of lunches consisted of a glass of beer and a ham sandwich. To-day much the same crowd is found lined up before the soda fountains consuming sandwiches and malted soda drinks. The man in the spotless white jacket behind the soda fountain might very appropriately be decorated with a blue ribbon.

From the experience of the past in many regions it is assured that the soda clerk will remain a dispenser exclusively of soda water and its derivatives. The near-beer drinks, no matter how harmless or free from alcohol, will not flow from the soda fountain. The odor of such drinks more or less suggests the originals, and the patrons of soda fountains, largely composed of women and children, are easily offended. Even so slight a suggestion of the saloon is resented.

With the appearance of the augmented crowd before the soda fountain come many perplexing problems. The revenues which formerly accrued from the saloons will be drawn in part from the soda fountains. There is at present a tax of one cent on every drink dispensed. Some fountains increase their price to, say, twenty cents, and pay the tax out of the increased profits, while others frankly charge the odd cent for each glass. But the customer who eats ice-cream beside the soda fountain is also taxed a penny, while the ice-cream parlor next door which serves the ice-cream as a food pays no tax. The law affecting the man behind the soda fountain is at present very indefinite and requires much interpretation. The average tax upon a soda fountain to-day is about sixty dollars. In some States it is proposed, with the coming of the Eighteenth Amendment, to charge a tax of five hundred dollars on every fountain. In the general readjustment which is to begin on July 1 next the man behind the soda fountain will fill an important place in the general scheme of our social and economic life.

BERGSON

I read with much interest your comments in reference to "spiritual power" in The Outlook of February 19. There are two expressions in it, however, which I think need revision. First, you say, "Bergson is right. Life is God." God is life and in all life. But life is not God, although conclusive evidence of a or *the* God. Again, you say, "He is neither Catholic nor," etc., all of which I heartily indorse, except that "He is not Catholic." He is not Roman Catholic, but he is in that Church and molding it toward a purer Christianity, especially in the United States. O. D. COTTON.

Dayton, Ohio.

The Annual

Out-of-Doors

Number

of The Outlook

will be the issue of June 11, 1919. This number will contain several special articles on out-of-doors and vacation subjects, as well as beautiful illustrations of typical American scenery. We suggest the use of advertising space in this issue by Summer Hotels and Camps, Tourist Agencies, and Steamship Lines.

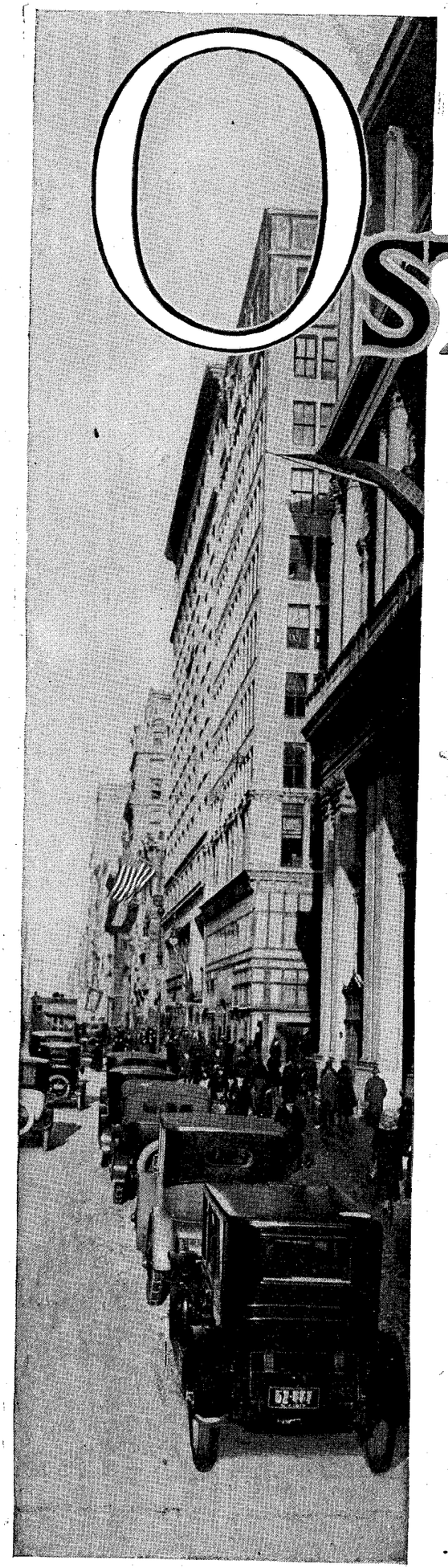
Rates and special information upon request

Department of Classified Advertising

THE OUTLOOK

381 Fourth Avenue, New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A Business Man Gets on Better if He "Gets Up" Right

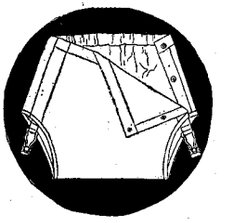
OSTERMOOR

Thousands of busy people rise in the morning as tired as when they went to bed. Other thousands sleep on Ostermoor Mattresses and waken refreshed and vigorous to face the new day. The fellow who gets an Ostermoor rest will win nine times out of ten over the other fellow who didn't get so good a night's sleep. Indeed, the whole family is better for sleeping on Ostermoors.

Ostermoor mattresses are not stuffed, but are built up layer by layer, each layer of uniform thickness giving an added comfort and increasing the elasticity of the mattress. They won't ever get out of shape or grow uneven.

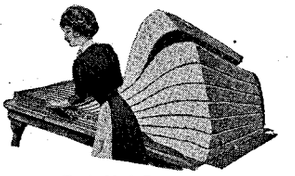
We shall be glad to send you free our catalog, "The Test of Time," and with it samples of our ticking. If you find your dealer does not carry the OSTERMOOR, we will ship one direct to your home, express prepaid, securely packed in leatherette paper and burlap, and we will guarantee its safe delivery.

Other Ostermoor Products



Ostermoor Waterproof Sheeting and Ostermoor Baby Pants are of the same superior quality as Ostermoor Mattresses. Write today for descriptive circular. Ostermoor Baby Pants sent postpaid for $1.00. Three Sizes: Small, Medium, Large.

OSTERMOOR & COMPANY
120 Elizabeth Street **New York**
Canadian Agency, Alaska Bedding of Montreal, Ltd., Montreal



Trade Mark Registered
U. S. Pat. Off.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Outlook

APRIL 30, 1919

THE PEACE TREATY READY

ACCORDING to the despatches of April 22, the treaty which it is proposed to lay before Germany for acceptance has been completed and is undergoing final revision and formal shaping. It is understood that German delegates will arrive at Versailles on or about April 28. The contemptuous attitude of Germany in announcing, or allowing it to be announced, that its delegates would be only three in number and not of particular political prominence, and that they would merely be authorized to receive and bring back to Weimar the text of the treaty, was promptly abandoned when the leaders of the Peace Conference let it be known that this course would be unacceptable and impossible. Thereupon the idea of sending "messengers" or "couriers" was quickly discarded by Germany and it was announced that she would send a delegation with full powers to negotiate. It will be headed by the present Foreign Minister, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, and will include other responsible men. It is said that the entire party will number seventy-five people. Provision has been made to house the party in Versailles in such a way that they will practically be isolated as well as protected.

The treaty will be to all intents and purposes a secret treaty until it is actually presented to these German delegates. Indeed, the Associated Press despatches say that it was only after strong representations by Mr. Ray Stannard Baker, who acts as intermediary between the American delegation and the American press men, that it was determined that the first version of the treaty should come to America from Paris and not from Berlin. It bids fair to be a formidable document. The complete text is said to include about one hundred thousand words, but it will be preceded by two official summaries, the first of two hundred and fifty words, and the second of five thousand words.

The treaty thus at last to be made public will be followed later by a treaty dealing with Austria separately. It is in this second treaty that the questions relating to the claims of Italy as to Fiume and the Dalmatian coast will be solved. Those questions have been the main subject of debate and difference of opinion in the Council of Four at Paris during the week under consideration. The Italians have been standing firmly, not merely on their treaty of 1915 with England, France, and Russia, but on the prime necessity to Italy of naval protection on the east side of the Adriatic. If the press reports are correct, President Wilson has opposed Italy's claims on the general ground that to accept them would be contrary to the principle of self-determination, and has proposed a compromise course of making Fiume an international port. Probably before this is read the tension on this question will have reached its culminating point and a decision or an absolute failure to reach a decision will be made known. A somewhat similar situation exists in regard to the claim of Japan to certain German Pacific islands and to territory in the province of Shantung in China, from which Japan drove out Germany, the claim resting on a treaty made between Japan on the one hand and England, France, Italy, and Russia on the other, in 1917.

KOREA'S PLEA FOR INDEPENDENCE

It is not surprising that the somewhat loose discussion of self-determination should lead dissatisfied peoples the world over to feel that now is the time to unsettle things which have long since been settled, the time to call upon the nations in Peace Conference assembled to bring about what may be ideally desirable but is practically impossible. In Ireland, Egypt, India, and now in Korea, there have been agitations of this kind. Yet no practical statesman believes that either the Peace Conference or the League of Nations can turn back the hands on the clock of time as regards such questions as these. Japan is no more likely to give up its rule in Korea growing out of the settlement of the Portsmouth Conference than Great Britain is to yield to the demands of the Sinn Feiners for absolute independence in Ireland.

But a large number of Koreans, recognizing that they cannot gain independence by armed revolution, instituted some time ago a kind of "passive resistance" agitation. This involved more or less of open demonstration, and the Japanese authorities, fearing that actual revolution would follow, have suppressed the demonstrations severely and, as Koreans and American missionaries in Korea declare, with cruelty. The fact that many of the Koreans are both Christians and political "passive resisters" has led to charges that they are being persecuted as Christians. Thus an association in this country, called the Korean National Association, declares that the Japanese have not only oppressed Koreans by militaristic and imperialistic government, but that "they have also taken from us the sacred right of religious freedom. The Christians have been the repeated objects of brutal and nation-wide persecution and oppression, many having suffered imprisonment and barbarous and inhuman treatment without any just cause." And in an unsigned private letter published in "The Weekly," the church paper of the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church in New York, pitiful and horrible details are given of the way in which Korean Christians have been treated, and the assertion made that this "seems to be a marked persecution against the Christians under the pretext of a political insurrection." The statement has also been made in despatches from Seoul that American missionaries in Pingyang have had their houses searched and have been taken to the police station. It is obviously difficult to distinguish between the political and the religious aspects of the trouble in Korea, but in its origin it is unquestionably primarily political.

JAPAN AND KOREA

The declaration issued by the Korean Young Men's League for Independence, a copy of which has reached us, declares for the absolute independence of Korea on the ground that its annexation to Japan was without the consent of the Koreans, and asks the American Congress and the international Peace Conference to apply the principle of self-determination to Korea. The signers assert that Japan denies all political rights to the Koreans and disregards their well-being and education. The issuing of this declaration was followed by gatherings of unarmed Koreans in many parts of the country in the early part of March. Their sole intention, apparently, was to demonstrate their desire for independence, and it is said that in some cases they even telephoned to the police that they were ready to go to jail without resistance. Yet several accounts from different sources say that these gatherings were dispersed with brutality and that the crowds were even fired upon in some cases by soldiers, with the ensuing death of many persons, while the prisoners taken, according to the published accounts, were horribly beaten and in many cases officially flogged after they had reached the prisons.

Most of what has been published on this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

subject in American papers has come from Korean sources or from Americans in sympathy with the Koreans. A full or satisfactory statement has not been made, so far as we have noticed, from Japan.

It would seem at this distance that the true policy for Japan in asserting its recognized claim to exercise special influence on the eastern Pacific coast (corresponding in a measure to our Monroe Doctrine in this hemisphere) would be to impress the people over whom she has imposed her authority with the belief that the Japanese intention and purpose is to build up education and encourage self-respect and as far as possible to give the people a chance to govern themselves. On the other hand, the Koreans should recognize the unwisdom of any agitation for absolute political independence from Japan and should welcome any indications of a change in Japan's severe dealings with the Korean people in the past.

AMERICA AND ARMENIA

The Armenian Republic is urging that America accept, under the League of Nations, a mandate for Armenia. This would involve our undertaking the part, not of a governor, not of a protectorate, but of a guardian. In a pamphlet before us the duties of our guardianship are thus specifically defined:

> To aid the Armenians, in an advisory capacity, to establish a government on a permanent basis.
>
> To send to Armenia possibly two or four regiments, to remain for a brief period, which will exert a steadying effect upon the native population.
>
> To co-operate with the Armenian Government in the repatriation into Armenia of 1,500,000 Armenians.
>
> To make provision for the caring of 300,000 or more orphans.
>
> To help Armenia, through technical commissions, in the construction of her transportation system, docks, and harbors, and inaugurate modern improvements and means of sanitation in towns and cities.

The representatives of Armenia state that this guardianship would require not less than five nor more than ten years, that it would not involve any risk of international difficulty, since America would undertake the task in response to the unanimous call of the Armenian people and with the consent of the Powers, and we could not be entangled in any military expedition for the protection of Armenia "because there is not a single neighboring nation that would consider it wise or profitable to challenge an Armenian fighting force whose number can easily reach a quarter of a million men." Thus, to quote again from the pamphlet before us, "the mandate that America will be expected to exercise in Armenia will be chiefly the extension of the noble relief and educational work which the brave men and women from America—the missionaries—are now carrying on in that historic land."

It is not necessary for us to recall here the story of the persecutions which the Armenian people have suffered nor to rehearse their present needs. They make a strong appeal to the American people, and it is probably true that all the European Powers would be glad to have America undertake this task because America would be entirely free from any suspicion of territorial or political aggrandizement in the undertaking. Nor do we see how America can insist on a League of Nations which involves the nations in responsibility for the guardianship of unprotected and undeveloped peoples, and refuse to take her share in the burden. It is true that we have assumed no inconsiderable burden in our quasi-guardianship of Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines, and by the indirect responsibilities assumed by us in the Monroe Doctrine, which, as a nation, we have insisted should be incorporated in the League of Nations. Whether America can undertake another responsibility, and whether, if such responsibility is undertaken for the people by the present Administration, the people will fulfill the obligations undertaken in their behalf, are questions which we think must necessarily be left to the statesmen who are familiar with present conditions and future prospects. The very essence of the mandatory system is that the League of Nations shall determine which nation in the League shall take the care of a people that needs to be cared for. All that individuals, voluntary societies, churches, or the press in America can do is to inform the people of the needs of Armenia and to create in the people a sentiment which will give support to the Government if it sees its way clear to this international undertaking. For the different nations or for individuals and societies in the different nations to bring pressure to bear upon the League for a particular mandate would be inconsistent with the essential spirit of the proposed system and might lead to serious international difficulties.

THE TELEPHONE STRIKE

What is said to be the first strike on a large scale ever conducted by women delegates for women workers has resulted in success. An excellent reason for this victory is seen in the fact that apparently no one disputes the claim of the women that they were fairly entitled to an increase in their pay because of the increased cost of living and because their pay was not relatively as high as that of other employees of the company. Incidentally, the striking women operators obtained some increase for several thousand of the men employees who struck in sympathy with the women.

At one time the situation as regards a general telephone strike was so serious in Boston and the incapacity of the Post Office Department at Washington in managing the matter was so evident that Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts, is reported to have sent Postmaster-General Burleson a telegram which proposed that the State should relieve the Government of the responsibility for telephone service in or near Boston "for the duration of the disability of the United States Government to furnish telephone service to the New England States."

Altogether, the Postmaster-General, whose reputation for wisdom and efficiency had already been severely questioned because of his attitude on the zone postal matter and his management of the cable companies taken over by the Government, has been still further injured in public esteem by this telephone strike. The New York "Tribune" declares that "the underpayment of help disclosed by the New England telephone strike would be a reproach to private management. It is a greater reproach to Government operation."

And the New York "Sun" declares editorially that the President of the Democratic Club of Massachusetts, together with eleven Democratic members of the State Legislature, sent a cable despatch to President Wilson reading: "Burleson wrecking the party. Remove him and settle this strike."

When the Postmaster-General finally agreed to leave the matter to the managers of the company and the operators, a settlement was quickly reached.

The public at large has been sympathetic to this strike, not merely because most people thought that an advance in wages was reasonable (under the settlement the operatives begin to work at $10 a week and are raised gradually to $19 a week), but because they felt that the methods of the Government in handling the matter were open to serious criticism.

THE DANGER OF MEXICO

An incident that illustrates the constant danger impending over Americans in Mexico is the confirmed report of the murder of a New York mining engineer, Mr. E. L. Du Fourcq. Together with other engineers and employees, Mr. Du Fourcq was attacked by a band of Mexican outlaws near the mines in which they were interested at Tezuitlan, in the State of Puebla. Similar outrages of this kind are occurring from time to time in both the southeast and the northwest parts of Mexico. The claim that the Carranza Government is making things safe for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

life and property is far from being accurate.

The recent killing of Zapata, and the still more recent reports that General Blanquet had been killed and his head sent to Mexico City for identification, after the revolting custom in Mexico, while no doubt gratifying to the Carranza Government, are by no means certain indications that revolt and banditry have ceased.

Meanwhile, an election for the Presidency of Mexico is only a little more than a year off, and the rivalry of the six or more candidates now talked of is not unlikely to add to the general turbulence of Mexico. Under the new Constitution President Carranza is not eligible for re-election, but it is quite likely that he will for all practical purposes nominate a candidate who will represent him, probably a member of his Cabinet. At least three well-known generals—Obregon, Gonzales, and Alvarado—are already spoken of as in the field, and other generals will probably appear on the scene, while almost an equal number of civilian candidates are discussed. Whether there will be any open clash between the candidates or whether any candidate will dare to take the field who is positively opposed to the Carranza régime is uncertain. But that the summer of 1920 will bring out a new group of internal quarrels, and quite likely a serious revolution, is the prediction of many Americans who understand Mexican affairs.

SUPER-POISON GAS

From the minute when the Germans began lawlessly to use poison gas it was certain that retaliation in kind was inevitable. American chemists at once set to work to make that retaliation so powerful that Germany should bitterly regret her violation of what had been supposed to be the recognized laws of warfare. American scientific intelligence proved itself superior to the boasted German efficiency in this field. It has been known ever since the armistice was signed that remarkable results had been obtained in the manufacture of poison gas in this country. But the details have not been made public until quite recently.

An exceedingly interesting account of the manufacture of "methyl" has just been published in the New York "Times." It appears that Major-General Sibert, who had command of our chemical warfare service, planned to have three thousand tons of this terribly destructive gas in readiness, in liquid form, for use this spring. The assertion is made that ten tons would be more than enough to depopulate Manhattan Island. What three thousand tons would do might readily be imagined.

"Methyl" is described as an oily, amber liquid having the fragrance of geranium blossoms and deadly by contact or by inhalation. It is even said that "a drop on the hand would cause intolerble agony and death after a few hours." Yet not one worker died from the effects of "methyl" while employed in its manufacture. So secret was the process that eight hundred men who were engaged in the work were voluntary prisoners in factories surrounded by stockades for three months previous to the armistice, and while actual manufacture was going on.

With the armistice came the puzzling question as to what should be done with the large quantity already complete. The factory was situated near Cleveland, Ohio. It seems impossible to denaturalize the deadliness of "methyl" by chemical action, yet "almost enough was on hand to destroy the entire people of the United States." It was proposed to dump the poisonous stuff into Lake Erie, but Cleveland objected seriously to such a step—and no wonder. Finally, it was brought in large iron containers—"methyl" does not react on iron—in slow trains and with exceeding precaution, to a point near Baltimore, and then taken out fifty miles to sea, where the containers were gently lowered into water three miles deep.

As this frightful chemical compound is said to be seventy-two times deadlier than the German mustard gas, it would seem that a maximum of horror had been attained. If we imagine a war of the future in which through the ruthlessness and lawlessness of one combatant destructive methods involving the use of such chemical compounds should be adopted by both, it is easy also to imagine a war which would be as mutually destructive as those which have been fancifully described by writers of fictitious tales of future wars. On the other hand, it is not unreasonable to hope that the impending terror of such a war would make it inconceivable in actuality.

A SOCIAL SURVEY OF PRAGUE

An interesting illustration of the way in which the newly formed European nations are turning to the United States for help and counsel has just come to our attention.

The Young Women's Christian Association, through its National War Work Council, sent, on April 19, on the steamship Lapland, at the invitation of Dr. Alice Masaryk, daughter of the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, a group of trained social workers to make a survey of Prague. They will investigate the housing, health, and general conditions touching the life and work of women and children, with instructions to report to the Czechoslovak Government and to the World's Committee of the Y. W. C. A. in London.

Miss Ruth Crawford, who is the daughter of a well-known St. Louis merchant and who has been for some time Associate Executive of the Department of Foreign-Born Women, Young Women's Christian Association, heads the deputation, and is accompanied by Miss Emily Klein as secretary and Miss Mary Hurlbutt as co-worker for the investigation. Miss Crawford and Miss Hurlbutt are both graduates of Vassar. It is anticipated that the work will take some time, but it is hoped that it will be possible to make a report early next fall.

The use of the word survey in the sense of investigating and reporting on social and industrial conditions is, so far as we know, purely American. Indeed, the employment of the word with this economic and industrial application is so modern that it is not defined in either the Century or the Standard Dictionary, although it has come to have a very distinct meaning in American sociology.

Prague, one of the most interesting cities of eastern Europe, was the capital of the crown province of Bohemia under the Austro-Hungarian Empire. It is now the capital of the new Republic of Czechoslovakia. It has a population of something over two hundred thousand and is the seat of two universities, one of which dates from the fourteenth century. The President of the new Republic, Mr. Masaryk, was formerly a professor in the University of Prague.

A VICTORY OVER THE BOLSHEVIKI

If the armies of Trotsky and Lenine meet many such military disasters as that which lately befell them in the neighborhood of Kiev, the pressure may force them to abandon the advantage gained by the occupation of Odessa. They are, to be sure, fighting on the inner side of an immense semicircle, but their line is thin, and successive blows from the armies of Kolchak, Denikine, and Petlura at widely removed points may cause disintegration or retirement. The prospects of the Russian armies which represent opposition to centralized terrorism and anarchic one-class rule are by no means a negligible factor in the large Russian situation.

General Petlura has been fighting at the head of Ukrainian forces opposed to Bolshevism in the region of southwestern Russia, between the rivers Dnieper and Dniester, while Denikine's forces are farther south and not far from the Black Sea. What took place, according to despatches of April 20 from London, was that Petlura at the head of fifty thousand men defeated at least an equal number of Bolshevist troops so decisively that half the enemy's force surrendered; 20,000 rifles, 35 guns, and 200 machine guns were handed over to the Ukrainians. The fall

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

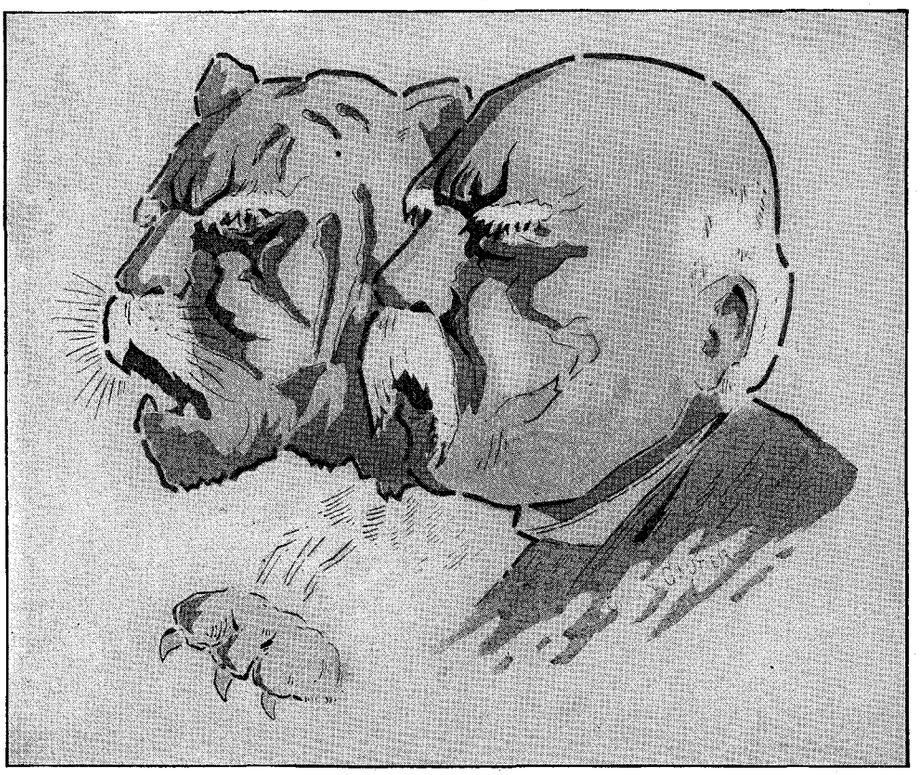
CARTOONS OF THE WEEK

A French Cartoon presented to The Outlook's representative by an official of the French Foreign Office

BEGINNING BUSINESS AGAIN—MONSIEUR BAEDEKER PREPARING A NEW EDITION OF HIS GUIDE TO FRANCE

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

From an aquarelle by Gilbert Gautier. Reproduced by permission of the owner of the copyright, Palette de Lutetia, 51 Boulevard Raspail, Paris



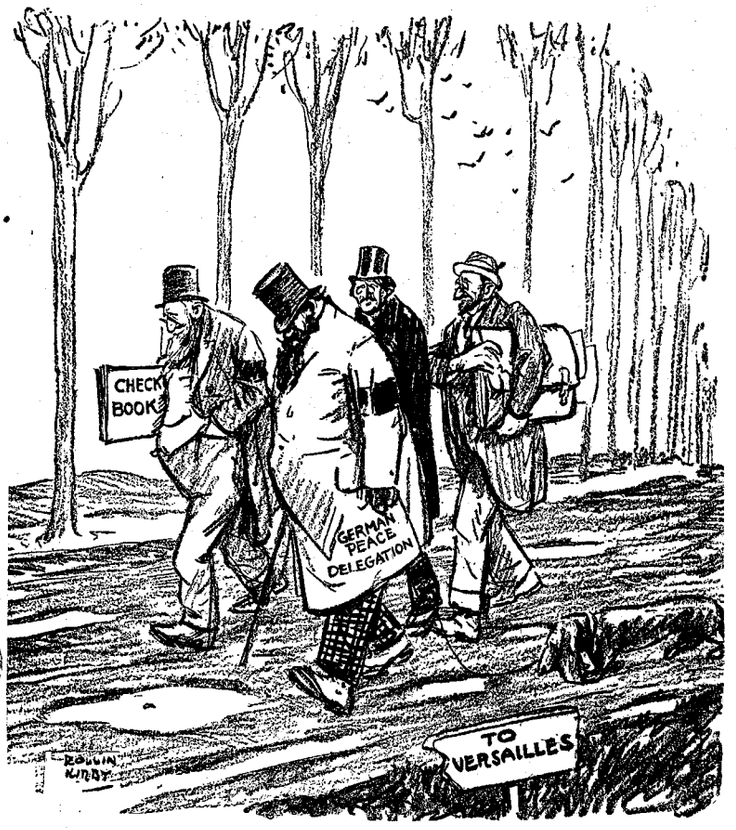
"THE TIGER" (CLEMENCEAU)

From Notenkraker, Amsterdam, Holland

"How is it with the bread and butter question?"
"Quite simple. There's no bread and no butter."

STARVING EUROPE

Kirby in the New York World



BUT NOT AS THEY HAD PLANNED

Henry in London Opinion

TEETOTAL AMERICA

Magistrate: "This is your fourth appearance for drunkenness in one month. Four years' banishment to America!"

Cavenagh in the Passing Show (London)

AN INTERESTED PARTY

The Fed-up One: "Wot's worryin' me is 'ow are we a-goin' to pay this 'ere 'undred thousan' million billion war debt?—it keeps me awake o' nights."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Kiev into Petlura's hands is a probable result.

Simultaneously came reports of severe setbacks to the Bolshevist forces on the Archangel front, and reports from Omsk of demoralization of Bolshevist divisions on the Siberian line, with advances by Kolchak toward the Volga.

THE TARIFF SITUATION IN CANADA

At the last general Canadian election the Liberals and Conservatives east of Lake Superior elected to the Dominion Parliament were practically equal in number, but the west went almost solidly for the Union Government. The majority of the members elected from the west were Liberals and low-tariff men, but supported the Union Government on the conscription issue. Their constituents have since then been becoming more and more restive regarding the tariff, which they insisted should be largely reduced.

When Canada entered into the war a war tariff of 7½ per cent was placed on everything coming into Canada. This was in addition to the other duties, many of which were fairly high. The westerners are now demanding that the war tariff be removed and that substantial reductions be made in the regular tariff. In the east the manufacturers, nearly all of whom have been Conservatives, have been insisting that there shall be no reduction in the regular tariff, and many of them have insisted that the war tariff should be continued. Both these elements, the westerners and the easterners, which have supported the Union Government, are bringing pressure to bear upon it. The western farmers are strongly organized and are deluging their representatives with telegrams insisting that there shall be drastic reductions. In Ontario a new element is arising in the form of the United Farmers of Ontario, which is in close affiliation with the farmers of the west. The farmers have been showing a great deal of political strength here, so that the westerners have strong eastern support. The regular Liberal party at Ottawa is believed to be in favor of substantial reductions.

A Government caucus was lately held at Ottawa, and the tariff views of the different elements were doubtless expressed there. The Minister of Finance is soon to make his budget speech, in which he will announce the tariff policy of the Government. The general opinion is that he will propose a compromise, which will probably be accepted by the supporters of the Government. If it is accepted, a well-informed Canadian correspondent writes us, the Government will doubtless continue in office.

"CONQUERING" RUSSIA

A MAN of straw has received a mighty blow. It is doubtful whether the victim will recover. The champion who knocked him down was Lloyd George.

In his speech before Parliament on April 16 the British Prime Minister at some length produced powerful arguments against sending a great military force of Allied soldiers to conquer Russia. He argued that we must not interfere with the internal affairs of other countries, that those who disapproved of Czarism had no right to send forces into Russia to abolish Czarism. "And," he added, "we certainly disagree fundamentally with all the principles upon which is founded the present Russian experiment," that is, Bolshevism; but, he concluded, "that does not justify us in committing this country"—that is, Great Britain—"to a gigantic military enterprise in order to improve conditions in Russia." With "solemnity and with a great sense of responsibility" he asserted that Russia was a country "very easy to invade but very difficult to conquer." He asserted that his hearers would be surprised at the military advice concerning the number of men that would be required to conquer Russia. And he, moreover, asked what would be done with Russia after she was conquered. He intimated that it would bankrupt Great Britain to maintain an army of occupation in a conquered Russia. He therefore concluded that "if we assume military intervention in Russia it would be the greatest act of stupidity that any government could possibly do."

Mr. Lloyd George seems to have been engaged in demolishing an antagonist. We should like to know, however, who that antagonist was. Nobody, so far as we know or have been able to ascertain, certainly nobody who can be regarded as an authority on Russian affairs, proposes any such thing as a "gigantic military enterprise." We have not heard so much as an intimation from any source that the Allies should go in and "conquer Russia."

Our representatives at Paris are as emphatic in their expression on the subject as Mr. Lloyd George himself. The question has been put, "What do you think the American people would say if we announced that we were not going to send our boys home, but that we were going to send them into Russia?" And of course there is only one answer.

Men at the head of government affairs know perfectly well that the Russians themselves are not asking for any huge military enterprise or for any effort on the part of the Allies to conquer Russia. Elsewhere in this issue there is printed an article comprising interviews with four Russians. Not one of these Russians asks the Allies to interfere in Russia with a huge military enterprise. And those four Russians represent as widely as any four Russians very well could the different elements in Russia that are for Russian restoration, Russian freedom, Russian unity, and therefore against the destructive tyrannous régime of Bolshevism. What those men said to The Outlook's correspondent six weeks ago they have been saying in tones that reached the ear of every delegate in the Peace Conference.

It is true there was a time when Russia asked and had a right to ask for military aid from the Allies. That was when the war was in full clash and when Russia was an active participant. If Russia's plea then had been heeded, there would not have been any need of a "gigantic military enterprise." But there would have been great effectiveness in a moderate but adequate military enterprise, and our present situation would not have come to pass.

To-day, however, the time for military intervention on the part of the Allies has passed. The latest suggestion for armed intervention that has come to us from any important source was that which was made, not by a Russian, not by a citizen or subject of any Allied country, but by an official of a neutral country, Mr. Scavenius, Minister to Russia from Denmark. He said that armed intervention was desirable; but that was over three months ago. Even then there were few if any other authorities, Russian, Allied, or neutral, who agreed with him. It may be that the time will come when military intervention in Russia on a large scale will be necessary. Soldiers returning from France, and particularly those who have been in the occupied territories of Germany, are saying that "the fuss over there is not over yet." But at present, whatever may have been true in the past, whatever may become true in the future, there is no demand on the part of Russia, on the part of any authority in any Allied country, certainly no demand in the United States or in England, for a "gigantic military enterprise" in order to "conquer Russia."

There has, however, been severe and just criticism, not because the Allied Governments, including the Government of the United States, have refused to follow the policy of armed intervention in Russia, but because they have refused to follow any policy whatever. Their only policy has been no policy; their only programme no programme. They have drifted, and consequently are now in the rapids. They have been very eagerly and at times acidly discussing what they would promise to do if they adopted a covenant to do something; but in the meantime, confronted with the most serious forces

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

destructive of peace, they have refused to do anything.

Our Government has known very well how destructive of peace Bolshevism is. It is not necessary to quote in full the statement made by Mr. Lansing last September in which the Administration characterized Bolshevism with unequivocal severity. It is sufficient, we believe, simply to recall it to the minds of our readers. There have been proposals, official and otherwise, to investigate Russia and get further facts about Bolshevism, but that statement is enough to show that the facts were well enough known last fall to preclude the need of any further inquiry. It is not necessary here to retell the tales of horror that have come from Bolshevist Russia. Evidence spread all over the world proves that Bolshevism is in its philosophy fundamentally identical with the most extreme Kaiserism and in its application is many times more horrible and more continuous in its horrors. The Bolshevists are simply carrying on in Russia the war which the Germans have for sufficient reasons discontinued on their own part. If the Bolshevists succeed, Germans of the Ludendorff-Hindenburg-Tirpitz breed will be ready to take it up again. The Bolshevists are engaging and attempting to exhaust the energy of the friends of liberty, and particularly the friends of Russian liberty, while Prussianism gets a breathing spell. If Bolshevism succeeds in wearing down the resistance of the defenders of liberty sufficiently, Prussianism will find a new opportunity.

And yet the only proposal that had been made between the time of the signing of the armistice and the beginning of April was that inviting Bolshevists as well as all those who were resisting Bolshevism to meet together at Prinkipo—a proposal which treated the defenders of liberty and the Bolshevists on exactly the same level.

Angry criticism, not to say denunciation, of any such insult to the friends of liberty, who are our friends, is justified and it has been expressed. It is a poor expedient to attempt to answer that criticism by showing the impossibility or the absurdity or the difficulties of armed intervention as if that were the only positive policy.

What America and the nations with whom she has associated herself ought to have done long ago was to give open, cordial, vigorous moral support to those who desire the establishment and maintenance of democratic institutions in Russia and the destruction of the agents of imperialism, whether Prussian imperialism or (to use the phrase of the "Temps" of Paris) proletarian imperialism.

We ought long ago to have sent supplies to the supporters of Russian freedom—coats and shoes and food and arms and ammunition. We ought to have done more. We ought to have recognized them as friends at Paris. Even if the formalities of the occasion did not permit the Peace Conference to admit Russian delegates into the Conference as sitting members, it ought to have called them into consultation, treated them as honored advisers and friends. Still more than that. The Governments of the associated nations ought to have said to the governments standing for Russian freedom: "You may solicit among our populations and among the members of our armies volunteers for service in Russia. You may recruit your own forces from our forces and from our peoples."

At last the news comes unofficially from Paris that the Allied nations are about to make a beginning of recognizing their friends in Russia. Apparently there is a chance now that the Omsk Government, which has its site in Siberia and controls that vast territory, and co-operating Governments such as those of Archangel and of the Caucasus, are to be in some manner "recognized." We hope that this unofficial news will soon be officially confirmed. And we hope that the American Government will use all its influence to throw such resources as may be voluntarily offered—resources both of men and material—to the aid of those who are fighting to establish in Russia a régime of ordered freedom.

A MILLIONAIRE'S OPINION OF EDUCATION

The education I got in two terms in a business college at Watertown, New York, did me more good than any classical education I might have got.

THE foregoing sentiment, ascribed to the late F. W. Woolworth, was widely printed in the newspapers at the time of his death in the early part of this month. Mr. Woolworth was the founder and executive head of the great chain of Five and Ten Cent Stores in this country, whose phenomenal success made his name almost a household word in America. Last year these small stores did a business of over a hundred million dollars, and Mr. Woolworth, who died at the age of sixty-six, is reported to have left a personal fortune of at least sixty-five million dollars. He was a great organizer and had an inborn talent that almost amounted to genius for merchandising.

But the fact that he was a great merchant and that from very humble beginnings he made himself a multi-millionaire gives no authority whatever to his opinion on education. Some of the newspapers have said that he held the opinion that colleges and universities are rather useless luxuries and that the education which they provide is of little practical value. This is certainly a fair deduction from the sentiment which is quoted at the head of this article.

We do not at all assert that the American college and university system is perfect or that it does not need revitalizing and readjustment to actual life. But to condemn it out of hand is both foolish and harmful. When a man of Mr. Woolworth's romantic, interesting, and in many respects highly creditable success condemns higher education, his opinion makes an impression upon boys and young men totally out of proportion to its real value.

As a matter of fact, we doubt if Mr. Woolworth ever stopped to think of the invaluable support directly contributed to his success by the higher education of our colleges and universities. Take the factor of industrial chemistry alone. Applied chemistry is the very foundation stone of modern agriculture and manufacturing, and chemistry is the product of the most serious, painstaking, and self-sacrificing study and research in the libraries and laboratories of our colleges and universities. Chemistry is not merely a matter of acids and test tubes. It could not have reached its present stage without the aid of literature, and even of classical literature. If it were not for industrial chemistry, the billions of hairpins the sale of which contributed to Mr. Woolworth's fortune could never have been manufactured, nor could the wheel of a locomotive or freight car have turned, without which he could not have shipped his goods from his central purchasing office to the various units that made up his chain of stores. If it had not been for the classical and scientific work of our colleges and universities, Mr. Woolworth's "two terms in a business college" would have been of little help to him. We do not say that he himself ought to have had a classical or scientific education, but we do think that the great men of affairs of this country ought to realize more than they sometimes appear to realize that arduous, faithful, self-sacrificing, intellectual training of the highest type is as essential to American business supremacy as the proverbial devotion of the budding office boy to the daily mercantile transactions in the village store in which he is employed.

Indeed, the great monument which Mr. Woolworth left behind him clearly demonstrates his dependence on the "higher education" and shows that in practice he respected it, whatever may have been his theoretical views expressed for newspaper publicity. That monument is the Woolworth Building, one of the most beautiful and famous productions of art and science in the modern world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Not only New York City but the entire United States owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. Woolworth for that splendid architectural creation. He conceived the idea of building the tallest building in the world as a symbol of what can be done with nickels and dimes. Did he go for aid in this work to men who had spent only "two terms in a business college"? Not at all. He had the wisdom to select an architect and engineers who had spent many years of their life in acquiring classical and scientific education. The Woolworth Building is an embodiment, not only of engineering, chemistry, and metallurgical science, but of classical art and literature.

Let us be fair to our colleges and universities. It is they who produced the Woolworth Building.

EASTER ALL THE YEAR ROUND

ONE of the most dramatic incidents in George Eliot's novels is the prison scene in "Adam Bede" between Dinah Morris and Hetty. Hetty is to be executed on the morrow for the murder of her illegitimate babe, and Dinah has come to bring her to repentance and to God.

> "You won't leave me, Dinah? You'll keep close to me?"
>
> "No, Hetty, I won't leave you. I'll stay with you to the last. But, Hetty, there is some one else in this cell, besides me, some one close to you."
>
> Hetty says in a frightened whisper, "Who?"
>
> "Some one who has been with you through all your hours of sin and trouble, who has known every thought you have had, has seen where you went, when you lay down and rose up again, and all the deeds you have tried to hide in darkness. And on Monday, when I can't follow you, when my arms can't reach you, when death has parted us, He who is with us now and knows all will be with you then. It makes no difference whether we live or die, we are in the presence of God."

On Easter Sunday it is probable that a majority of the preachers laid stress upon the resurrection of Jesus Christ, and many of them gave the reasons for their faith in that resurrection. This was fitting; but this ought not to be the principal Easter message of the Church to the world. That message should be that of Dinah Morris to Hetty: "It makes no difference whether we live or die, we are in the presence of God."

The resurrection of Jesus Christ I hold to be as well attested as any fact of ancient history. But our faith in Christianity does not depend upon our faith in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

There is no doubt that our fathers met in 1776 and signed a Declaration of Independence in which they declared their faith in man's inalienable right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. If they had not done so, the free Republic of which we are citizens probably would not have been called into existence. But our belief that we live in a free Republic does not depend upon our belief that the Declaration of Independence was framed and signed in 1776. If any one doubts whether the United States is a Republic of freemen, we bid him look around and see in our laws, our constitutions, our National habits, the evidence that the institutions of our Nation are framed, and in the main administered, for the purpose of safeguarding the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness of all its citizens. And our faith in our Republic is not destroyed because that right is sometimes flagrantly disregarded.

It is almost certain that the victory of the Allies over Germany would have been delayed if General Foch had not been made Commander-in-Chief of their united forces; it is even doubtful whether the victory would have been won at all. But if any one questions whether the victory has been won, we do not call for the production of official documents to prove General Foch's appointment by adequate authority. We ask the skeptic to look about him and see the Allied forces on both banks of the Rhine, the German forces disbanded, and the Kaiser in exile. Murder and mob violence in Berlin and Munich do not shake our faith that Germany is defeated, though they may give reason for caution lest the victory won in 1918 be lost by our carelessness, our negligence, and our apathy in the coming years.

So there is practically universal agreement among trustworthy historians that Christianity would probably have been nothing more than a minor and insignificant Jewish sect, if it had survived at all, had not the disciples of Jesus been convinced by evidence which was satisfactory to them that their Master, who suffered under Pontius Pilate and was crucified, dead, and buried, had risen again from the grave. But our faith in him and in his continuing life does not depend upon our faith in that resurrection. Then faith in Christ depended on faith in his resurrection. Now faith in his resurrection depends on faith in Christ. We believe in Jesus Christ as a living force in the community because we see the effects of his presence in the events that are occurring about us and in the spiritual experiences within us.

John the Baptizer in prison, perplexed because the kingdom of God did not immediately appear, sent two of his disciples to ask Jesus, "Art thou he that cometh, or look we for another? And Jesus answered and said unto them, Go and tell John the things which ye hear and see; the blind receive their sight, and the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, and the deaf hear, and the dead are raised up, and the poor have good tidings preached to them." Subsequently Jesus told his disciples that greater works than any he had done should his disciples do. Greater works they are doing. He fed four thousand by the Sea of Galilee. To-day through the Red Cross his disciples are feeding a nation threatened with starvation. What modern science is accomplishing, in enabling the lame to walk and equipping the blind with power which enables them to compete with the seeing in commercial industry, surpasses in extent the marvels of beneficence reported in the Gospels. A single hospital will cure in a year more than Jesus cured in three years; and Dwight L. Moody or Billy Sunday will in a year carry good tidings to many more hearers than did Jesus Christ in a lifetime.

To the evidence to which Jesus Christ pointed the disciples of John the Baptizer we turn for evidence of Christianity in our hours of doubt. The fact that the spirit of Christ is animating the lives of thousands of his disciples to carry on his work of beneficence in the world is far more important than the fact that his spirit returned to animate his body for a few days after his death and burial.

But his Church has not always so taught us. It bids us every Sabbath repeat, He "was crucified, dead, and buried; he descended into hell; the third day he rose again from the dead; he ascended into heaven, and sitteth on the right hand of God the Father Almighty; from thence he shall come to judge the quick and the dead." It bids us imagine both an absentee God and an absentee Christ, in spite of his promise to his disciples, "Lo, I am with you always;" and in spite of the counsel of the ancient prophet interpreted by the Apostle Paul: "Who shall ascend into heaven? (that is, to bring Christ down:) or, Who shall descend into the abyss? (that is, to bring Christ up from the dead.) . . . The word is nigh thee, in thy mouth, and in thy heart."

To believe in the empty tomb is not to believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. To believe in the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead is to believe that the spirit which animated him is a living spirit dwelling in the world to-day, transforming Simon from a character as unstable as a wave of the sea into Peter, a character as firm as a rock; and John from an ambitious office-seeker into an apostle of love; inspiring his disciples with a courage to dare, an energy to do, a patience to endure, a love to serve. It is to believe in an Emmanuel—God with us.

LYMAN ABBOTT.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE A. L. A. FOR THE A. E. F.

"I FOUND the bookcases at the main hut absolutely empty except for the cupboard of reference books. There was a large sign over the shelves saying boldly, 'Take one,' and the only book there was an old-fashioned parlor album of views of Germany."

That is a picture from the American Army Area in France a few weeks ago. Here in America it is hard to understand what those empty bookcases mean. Perhaps an extract from a soldier's letter will help to explain it:

> Could you send some reading to a couple of Yanks in Germany, where it's impossible to get any reading at all? If you can't, we are all going "bugs."

There are hundreds of thousands of such American young men still "over there." Now that the war is over are they forgotten? Not exactly forgotten; but it is possible that they are not remembered as they should be. They are remembered sufficiently to be wanted home; but they are not remembered sufficiently to be provided with what is necessary for their happiness while they remain away.

There is evidence of that in the fact that, since the armistice, contributions for the American Library Association's overseas work have fallen off. That means that just now, when those young men "over there" need books more than ever before, the people at home are failing to supply them.

The ordinary American has no idea that these months since the armistice have in some respects been harder on the men of the A. E. F. than the months of war; that though they have been more sparing of their lives, they have been more exhausting in their strain on the mind and nerves. During hostilities these men were busy enough. Now they must be occupied. They ought to have entertainment, recreation, relaxation; but that is not enough for grown men. They want something more.

What more?

What any self-respecting American wants. These men, remember, are not professional soldiers. They put on O. D., and slung their packs on their backs and took up rifles or manned guns, because they were needed for a job. Now they feel that the one job they had to do together is done, and they are thinking about their homes and the particular jobs that they are going to do separately over here. And the more they merely think and think and think, the more miserable they become. That is where the book comes in.

Late in February there was put into the "Stars and Stripes," the newspaper that goes to all the A. E. F., a notice that the A. L. A. (as the American Library Association is called) was ready to supply books by mail from Paris. Three days afterwards the mail brought eight hundred letters. That was on Monday. On Tuesday, fifteen hundred letters; on Wednesday, twenty-five hundred; and the fourth mail brought in three thousand letters, asking for books. Most of them were from single individuals, though many were from leaders of classes, from chaplains, and the like. The requests are almost entirely for what are known as classed books—not more than five-tenths of one per cent of the requests being calls for fiction.

Here are some of the requests that came in a single day's mail. Our correspondent in Paris had a chance to look over the letters in a day's mail, and vouches for the representative character of the letters here quoted:

> I am planning upon entering into the retail coal business in a large city upon securing my discharge from the army. I have had no experience in this line of work. Have you any books dealing directly or indirectly with this subject? If so, I should appreciate it greatly if you would send one or two to me.

> I am very desirous of acquiring a working knowledge of practical shorthand—not the highly technical shorthand of the stenographer, but preferably a "short course" of shorthand, which I could use to great advantage in taking notes for my personal use and in writing "ad" copy.

> Permit me to thank you for the interest you have taken in my requests for books and magazines. Your letter of the 16th just received. Yes, if you can spare the text-book on Pathogenic Microorganisms, I desire it very much. Please cancel request for the "——" and "——" [two excellent popular magazines]. In their place I would very much desire a copy of the "Journal of the American Medical Association."

> Will you please loan me the following books:
> "Elementary Geology"—William B. Scott.
> "Mineralogy"—Alexander H. Phillips.
> Also I should like an elementary textbook of the Slavic language. There are so many Russians about here that it is a good chance to pick up some of it.
> I wish to refresh my memory on my technical education with the other two books.

> I would like very much to get some work on vacuum tubes as used in radio communication, though such work is scarce. The only book I know of is by Bucher and published by the Wireless Press of New York. I don't care how mathematical it is. If you can't send something like this to me, I would like to have:
> "Radio Communication," by Mills, or "Principles of Wireless Wave Telegraphy," by J. A. Fleming.

> Please forward to the address below two of the following books, if obtainable:
> "God's Country and the Women"—Curwood.
> "Riders of the Purple Sage"—Zane Grey.
> "The Valley of the Moon"—London.
> "The Spoilers"—Rex Beach.
> "The Danger Trail"—Curwood.
> "The Hollow Needle"—Le Blanc.

> I would greatly appreciate your lending me for one month any two books you have available on Advertising and Salesmanship.

> Request information as to where I can secure books on anatomy and physiology. Having completed two years' school and expecting to return in another year or so, I would be glad to review my study of those subjects.

> I am forwarding in same mail copies of "Napoleon" by Fisher and "Joan of Arc" by De Suicy. Will you kindly send me the following books by mail:
> "Joan of Arc," by Mark Twain, or any other standard work on Joan of Arc.
> "French Revolution," by Carlyle.
> "Psychology," Vol. I, by William James.
> "The Tale of Two Cities," by Dickens.
> "The Downfall," by Emile Zola.

> Will you send me, at the address given below, any two books you may have which deal with the use of concrete in foundations, and particularly with the employment of concrete in all-concrete buildings, such as elevators for grain.

> If nothing is available on concrete in buildings, any books on general architectural engineering will be very welcome. I have nothing here as a guide in asking for specific books, hence the generality of my request. I wish to take up the study of architectural engineering when I return to the U. S., and any books on that subject which will help me later are what I want.

> Your excellent plan by which books may be drawn direct from the A. L. A. helps me to solve my problem of study. I am planning to request an examination in one or more subjects upon my return to college, and, so far as I've been able, have done my studying in history. Would you kindly send me a good working text-book for history on the Reformation, and one on the Renaissance? Any information you can give me as to bibliographies of histories in your library would be greatly appreciated.

The books which the A. L. A. sends out may be kept for a month and renewed for another month without cost to the borrower. The demand has drained the resources of the Association's library and warehouse. At 10 rue de l'Elysée, in what was once the palace of a Papal nuncio, the A. L. A.'s force of librarians, aided by clerks, are kept busy choosing the best books available on the subjects called for. More books are needed than the Association has available. It would be a real calamity if the American people should forget that in these days of relief from military necessity these young men over there need books not only to occupy their minds, but also to fit them for the life they see ahead.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE BLACK WAVE

BOLSHEVISM AS INTERPRETED IN INTERVIEWS WITH FOUR RUSSIAN LEADERS: SERGIUS SAZONOV, FORMER MINISTER OF THE CZAR; PRINCE LVOFF, HEAD OF THE FIRST RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT; BARON S. A. KORFF, FORMER ASSISTANT GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF FINLAND; AND NICOLAS TCHAYKOVSKY, RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONIST AND SOCIALIST

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE FROM PARIS BY ERNEST HAMLIN ABBOTT

"WHATEVER the form of government in Russia may be," said the sharp-featured man with a closely cropped gray beard, "it will not be autocratic. There is not a single Russian who would accept autocracy even if it was forced on Russia. Russia will never get unity under autocracy. There are many other forms of government—constitutional monarchies, democracies, etc. In the twentieth century there is no room for autocracy. The whole aim of the Russian governments is to restore unity and then hand the country to the people. What the people want they will have."

The speaker was sitting in a chair before a small table at one side of a rather large room in the Russian Embassy at Paris. Seated before him about the room was a group of American newspaper men. From what he said one might naturally suppose that the man with the close-cropped beard was one of those Russians who had spent his life fighting against the régime of the Czar. On the contrary, he had served the Czar's Government faithfully and well. He had been one of the Russian Empire's most famous Ministers of Foreign Affairs. Though known as a "liberal official," he was nevertheless an official unsympathetic with the revolutionists, and regarded such a book as George Kennan's work on prison life in Siberia as a bad book. He was under the average in stature and small in frame. In spite of his beard, his face reminded me somehow of that of Pope Leo XIII. It betokened quick intelligence, sagacity, astuteness. His voice, rich in overtones, had an agreeably penetrating quality. He spoke, in very good English, clearly, moderately, and without hesitation. Few men had greater influence or responsibility than he had at the outbreak of the world war in 1914, for he was then Russia's Foreign Minister, and in many of the documents recording the momentous decisions of that time appears his name—Sergius Sazonov.

It was a Saturday afternoon early in February that the score or so of newspaper men were ushered into that room. Mr. Sazonov was a gracious host, greeting by name each man as he was introduced. Then, when all were comfortably settled, he took his seat, and, slowly tapping his finger-tips together in a mood of contemplation, listened to the interrogations of his guests and gave his answers.

Naturally, the subject under discussion during the ensuing interview was what a Parisian journal has called the "black wave"—Bolshevism.

My record of that interview I subsequently submitted to Mr. Sazonov personally, and, after he had made some corrections in phraseology, I received his approval of it, which he certified by writing his name across the top. It is that record which here follows:

I—THE INTERVIEW WITH SERGIUS SAZONOV

Receiving a group of newspaper men at the Russian Embassy, Mr. Sazonov announced himself as prepared to answer questions. One of the newspaper men present recalled the fact that Mr. Sazonov had really prevented the war occurring in 1912 by his visits to Paris and to London. Mr. Sazonov disclaimed the sole credit for that, for he said that all the statesmen of the Entente did their best to prevent a war then. He added that in 1914 Austria would not have acted without compulsion from Germany.

In reply to a question about the Prinkipo proposal Mr. Sazonov said that it was a moral impossibility for the Russians he represented to meet with the Bolshevists, just as it was a moral impossibility for the United States to meet with the Kaiser.

BOLSHEVISM DEFINED AND DESCRIBED

In answer to a further question Mr. Sazonov said: "We do not ask for intervention by the Allies, but for permission to recruit volunteers in Allied countries. A hundred and fifty thousand men would be very useful. The Russian question has ceased to be a Russian question. Bolshevism is the negation of all moral principles. According to the Bolshevist philosophy, anything is possible that is within reach; that means that if I can cut your throat I may. It is not that the Bolshevists proclaim this philosophy, but they act upon it. They have been acting upon it in every part of Russia for the past fifteen months. Doing it is better than proclaiming it. For example, people disappear; nobody knows who is shot. The Bolshevists come to a prison and call, say, for twenty people. There is no trial. Trials among the Bolshevists have gone out of fashion. So roused have the people become that there has been great success in recruiting against the Bolshevists. The army of General Korniloff, which started with four hundred people, now has a hundred and eighty thousand."

One of the newspaper men remarked that the public had been informed that the people would spontaneously rise.

"Nobody is in position to rise," Mr. Sazonov replied. "There are millions of people in Russia, but the people are disarmed. Five hundred people with arms can terrorize a population of fifty thousand. When in a community the conditions become intolerable, the population in despair rise, though disarmed, and go and kill members of the soviets. Then from the nearest center the Red Army comes and burns down the village. The people are unorganized. The Bolshevists have got hold of former stores of arms plus those given by the Germans."

One of the newspaper men suggested that Bolshevism was a reprisal on behalf of the peasants against the upper classes who before the Revolution had been associated with Czardom.

"Bolshevism," Mr. Sazonoff replied, "is simply an international movement against nationalism. It is true that peasants burn down houses, and this is the reason: The first thing the Bolshevists said to the peasants was, 'You have five acres. We'll give you the land of a man who has five thousand acres.' On the faith of that promise, the peasants burned down the house of their neighbor and made him flee or killed him. Then they got hold of the land. But the peasants did not originate this idea; it was the Bolshevists who appealed to the peasants' land greed. After that the Bolshevists took the control into their own hands. When they began to have a tight grip on the people, the peasants began to see that they had been fooled. The Bolshevists, for instance, created Pauper Committees. A man has a pig or a calf. He has to get permission to sell it; he may get permission after two months, and then he has to give up the money, which is divided among the paupers—that is, among the people that are idle and won't work, the worst elements. You can imagine the impression that that made on the peasant. As a consequence there is not a place where there hasn't been a local uprising of the peasants against the Bolshevists; but it is put down with the utmost cruelty. The people now curse the day when they were misled. Peasants who have five hundred hectares are treated just as badly. Little Russia (Ukraine is a German invention) is now going through this same experience, for

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the people there have not yet suffered the ill treatment of the Bolshevists, though they are beginning to be aware of it.

"Of the seized land the great proportion is now lying waste because the people realize that they have been made fools of. As a consequence of the idleness of the land there is going to be terrible famine.

THE AIM OF RUSSIAN PATRIOTS

"All the temporary governments into which Russia, owing to the Revolution, has been broken up, are anti-Bolshevist—the Omsk, Don, Crimean, and Denikine Governments. I speak for these. Petlura is a sort of vanguard of the Bolshevists. France will not let the Bolshevists come here, for the same reason that the Russian governments themselves keep the Bolshevists out of their territory—because they are a pest.

"The abolition of vodka," said Mr. Sazonov, in answer to a question, "is a very good thing, and it was done under the Government of the Czar, and the abolition of it will be restored when order is restored.

"The present Allied troops are useful. As a port Archangel is very useful.

"You ask for what kind of government are the Russians best fitted? We who represent the Russian governments here in Paris are apolitic. We have but one object—to regain Russia's unity. That unity was taken away from Russia by the Germans, and then by the Germans' disciples. The Bolshevists were armed by Germans, supplied with money by Germans, and organized by Germans. The military organization of the Bolshevists is wholly German.

"There is one thing certain, however. Whatever the form of government in Russia may be, it will not be autocratic. There is not a single Russian who would accept autocracy even if it was forced on Russia. Russia will never get unity under autocracy. There are many other forms of government—constitutional monarchies, democracies, etc. In the twentieth century there is no room for autocracy. The whole aim of the Russian governments is to restore unity, and then hand the country to the people. What the people want they will have. It is true, as has been said here, that the Russian people had their destiny in their hands under Kerensky, but then came the Bolshevist organization, which was let loose upon us by Germany, with its coffers filled with money. The only element of government in the Bolshevists is rule by every man who has a gun or pistol.

WHAT THE ALLIES COULD DO TO HELP

"We cannot expect Allied volunteers to go and be killed by Bolshevists, but they can go to form garrisons, centers, about which the Russians can form themselves. It is not true that the presence of the Allies furnishes the Bolshevists with arguments. In such a place as Sebastopol, for instance, of course the bad elements hate the foreign troops. But behind the protection of such garrisons the Russians can organize themselves. Such garrisons could be formed at Kiev, for instance, and Poltava and Nikolayev and Kharkov. The Bolshevists will fight only when they are superior. The Allied volunteers would be paid by Russia, but with money advanced by you.

"It is an impertinence on the part of Bolshevists to promise to pay Russia's debts. They cannot. They will not last. But unless Russia gets aid there will be more suffering—how much it never can be imagined. At Petrograd there are 700,000 people, dwindled down from over 2,000,000. All the children up to the age of three years have died. A man who has just come from Petrograd said that he saw a dead horse that had died from hunger lying in the street and people coming out with penknives and cutting off slices of putrid flesh, and dogs coming and eating what was left of the horse. What astonishes me is the callousness of the people of Europe in the presence of such suffering.

"You ask whether the Russian people would resent outside interference. I ask, Will any one starving resent relief? When there was famine in Russia some years ago and America sent relief by the ship-load, there was no resentment. There was only feeling of deep gratitude for the kindness of the American people. Why do you think people would resent it?

CHARACTERISTICS AND EFFECTS OF BOLSHEVISM

"I am asked whether Bolshevism depends on Lenine and Trotsky. They are the first violins of the orchestra. There is a Lenine and Trotsky in every little village. Bolshevism is just the rule of the criminal classes everywhere. There is nothing controlled from Moscow; everybody is left to do as much harm as possible. Stores have fallen into the hands of the Bolshevists because they are the ones that were supplied with arms. All that we can get is from the outside.

"There is an impression that Bolshevists are becoming more conservative. That simply means that Bolshevist leaders are trying to get into touch with civilized people because they are finding that their position is becoming more difficult; but civilized people in Russia won't have anything to do with them. The theory of the Bolshevists is that your coat, your wife, your daughter, belongs to the Bolshevists.

"The industrial population has become most anti-Bolshevist. It is a mistake to suppose that the industrial population is identical with the Bolshevists. The Bolshevists promise the workmen forty rubles for five hours' work; but when the workmen found that they did not get the wages because the work was stopped they turned against the Bolshevists.

"The Bolshevists get food by going to a village and saying, 'We want a hundred poods.' If they don't get them, hostages are shot. Outside of Bolshevist centers there is food, but there is no transportation. In the towns there is starvation."

Is this a prejudiced account of the Bolshevist régime that Mr. Sazonov gave? I can hardly think so after hearing the testimony of Russians whose sympathy with the Revolution is beyond all question.

II—THE INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE LVOFF

Such a Russian is Prince Lvoff. He, it will be remembered, was the head of the revolutionary government that succeeded the Government of the Czar. I called by appointment on Prince Lvoff at the Russian Embassy, which is virtually the Paris headquarters of all the Russian governments, and, with the aid of an interpreter, one of Prince Lvoff's associates, I heard his testimony concerning Russia's "black wave." He knows of what he spoke, for it was that "black wave" which engulfed in anarchy the structure of government which he, in co-operation with such men as Miliukov, undertook to set up. If these sane and liberal leaders of Russian freedom had had from the Allies and the United States one-half the material and moral aid which Germany gave to the Bolshevists, the civilized world would not be watching Russia with dismay and anxiety. Whatever hope there was for orderly progress in Russia two years ago lay in the men whose leader was Prince Lvoff.

There could hardly be a greater contrast in appearance between two men than that between this revolutionary leader and the former Minister of the Czar. Mr. Sazonov, as I have said, is slight of frame, sharp of feature, keen of eye, shrewd of expression. Prince Lvoff, on the other hand, is stocky and broad of build, with the round, broad features characteristic of many Russians, and with a full, almost square-cut, beard that makes him look somewhat like a priest of the Russian Orthodox faith. He was writing at a desk in one of the larger rooms of the Russian Embassy in Paris, when, by appointment, I called upon him. One of his associates kindly acted as interpreter, receiving my questions in English, transmitting them in French to Prince Lvoff, receiving in turn his replies in Russian, and translating them for me into English. This trilingual interview was really simpler than the description of it may make it appear to be, for I understood the French questions and I often caught the drift of Prince Lvoff's replies before they were translated because, though I do not know a word of Russian, Prince Lvoff addressed me as he spoke, and his voice and his look had extraordinary powers of expression.

"Bolshevism," said Prince Lvoff, in reply to my first question, "can thrive only in a state of war. Its army has been created by terrorism. What water is for fish, war is for Bolshevists."

THE REACTION AGAINST BOLSHEVIST TERRORISM

The effect of this terrorism, Prince Lvoff went on to explain, had been to cause a reaction against the Bolshevists, and to give to many Russians who had had before an imperfect sense of Russian nationality a higher degree of patriotism.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"This patriotism," he said, "is expressed in the governments of Denikine, Kolchak, and Tchaykovsky. Conditions are different now from what they were six months ago when these governments were not so strong.

"The Bolshevists," he continued, "do not constitute a political party; they are rather the dictators of the proletarians. At the same time they are against the proletarians, for they oppress them."

BOLSHEVISM AND GERMANISM

"They claim to be, however, the agents of industrial democracy, do they not?" I inquired.

"Bolshevism is the negation of democracy," Prince Lvoff answered. "The Bolshevists fear more than anything else the expression of the will of the people. That is why they destroyed the Constituent Assembly. On the other hand, all the elements in the governments now existing in Russia"—and by this I understood Prince Lvoff to mean the supporters of these governments without regard to differences in political opinion—"are working for the restoration of the Constituent Assembly. The reason why the Bolshevists work against it is that they dread peace; for if peace in Russia were once established by a Constituent Assembly Bolshevism would end."

"What," I asked Prince Lvoff, "is the feeling of the supporters of these governments that are struggling for unity and order in Russia toward the Allies?"

"All these patriotic organizations in Russia," he replied, "have kept their feeling for the Allies and their faith in treaties. They hope to get help from the Allies, because Bolshevism is the creature of Germany and is Germany's agent in continuing the war."

Going one step further than Prince Lvoff, I raised this question: "Since Germany, by means of Bolshevism, is continuing the war in Russia, is it not the duty of the Allies and the United States to continue their resistance to German aggression by giving moral and material support to the patriotic Russian governments?" Prince Lvoff replied that that was what led these patriotic organizations to hope for aid from the Allies, since such aid would not be interference in the internal affairs of Russia, but the continuation of the opposition of free peoples to the spirit of domination.

"Suppose," I inquired, "the unity of Russia were to be restored. What would become of the nationalities that have sprung up in regions formerly parts of the Russian Empire?"

"The whole Russian aim," explained the Prince once more, "is to create again the Constituent Assembly. When that is done, these various nationalities can be free on the basis of federation with the rest of Russia."

AID FOR RUSSIAN FREEDOM

When I asked Prince Lvoff what America could do in support of order and freedom in Russia, he replied that Americans should acquaint themselves with the economic strength of Germany, its danger to the world, and the need of struggling against it. He explained that danger by pointing out how Germany might gain commercial and economic ascendency in Russia through the destruction of those elements in Russia that could build Russia up. He showed how America had access to Russia, and especially to Siberia. Like all the other Russians with whom I have spoken, he recognized that it was impracticable for the United States or Great Britian or any other country to send an army into Russia; but he welcomed the suggestion that has been made that volunteers could be recruited in free countries to fight for freedom against anarchy; and laid emphasis on the need of Russia for obtaining from outside such materials as munitions, cloth, and boots for the armies of the patriotic Russian governments.

III—THE INTERVIEW WITH BARON KORFF

An enumeration of these governments and a brief characterization of each of them was given to me on another occasion by Baron Korff. Sent by the first revolutionary Government of Russia to represent it in the Government of Finland, Baron Korff has an intimate knowledge of the events that led to the dissolution of what a little more than two years ago was the Russian Empire and the disasters that have followed the Bolshevist régime. He is a republican—that is, he is an advocate of a Russian republic. He is neither a Socialist nor a monarchist. Not even the present condition of Russia, broken up as she is into fragments, has shaken his faith in the ultimate unity of Russia as a virile nation. One reason, I think, for his faith in Russia's future is his faith in America. Much as he deplores America's failure to understand Russia at this crisis and to come to the aid of order and liberty in Russia, he believes profoundly in the American people and the principles embodied in the Constitution of the United States; and he shows his confidence by providing for the education of his children in America.

Although Bolshevism is not really a form of government, but rather the antithesis of government, being in theory and practice anarchic, Baron Korff included the Bolshevist groups in his list of governments for the sake of convenience, since Bolshevists control certain regions in Russia. Here is his list:

THE PATRIOTIC RUSSIAN GOVERNMENTS

1. The soviet (Bolshevist) local councils. These are largely packed by Bolshevists from outside the respective localities. They are now not universally, or even generally, exercising governmental functions. Their control is mainly in the center of Russia—principally Petrograd and Moscow.

2. The Omsk Government. This is in control of a vast territory bigger than the United States, and includes all of Siberia.

3. The Caucasus Government. This is controlled by the Cossacks, who are anti-Bolshevist.

4. The Northern Russian Government. This is the Government of which Nicolas Tchaykovsky is President, with its capital at Archangel. It is in the territory of this Government that American and British troops have been operating.

5. The Government of the Ukraine, as it is called, in Little Russia. This has been very changeable. It is uncertain from day to day who controls it.

6. Poland. This is now independent. Russia wishes it to remain independent, provided it does not become imperialistic.

7. Finland. There is a government working there, but, in Baron Korff's opinion, it is very doubtful whether it will remain permanently independent.

8. Esthonia. This is now nominally independent, but it is not, according to Baron Korff, likely to remain so.

WHERE THE DANGER LIES

I asked Baron Korff if he thought there was any danger of the Bolshevists gaining control of Germany, and thus, as a Bolshevist leader had threatened, giving Germany a chance to take revenge on France and wipe out Western civilization. Baron Korff thought not. The danger in the present situation he regarded as being of quite a different sort.

"The defeat of the Bolshevists," he said, "is only a matter of time. The real Russia, represented by the Omsk and cooperating governments, has been gaining control over the Bolshevists. The time may soon come when they can do this without Allied help. Then the Russians, remembering with bitterness the fact that their former Allies failed to help them in their hour of need, may be drawn toward the country that did encounter Bolshevism and resisted it—Germany. In that case, Germany will come into virtual control of Russia."

"How can that be possible," I asked, "if the Russians unaided defeat Bolshevism? Is it to be explained by the ignorance of the Russian masses?"

"That may be one of the factors in German ascendency in Russia; but there are other factors—specifically that the Germans understand the Russian spirit better than other nations do, and are distinctly superior in organizing power. With Russia they will have an inexhaustible source of men and materials. Then the German menace will be undefeatable."

"Will the Germans, in your opinion, return to autocracy?"

"Never," replied Baron Korff, emphatically. "They will form a strong and healthy democracy."

"What, then, will constitute the German menace? Did not that menace consist of an autocratic imperialism?"

"No," said Baron Korff; "it was not German autocracy that was the danger to civilization, but German *Kultur*, and that will be stronger than ever if it is backed by the economic resources of Russia. Germany's control of Russia will be first economic, and then political. When

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

that comes, the war will have been lost and all our sacrifices will have been in vain."

"At least," I interposed, "German democracy will have been a product of the war, will it not?"

"Yes; and the power of German democracy in support of German *Kultur*—of the things that Germany has stood for, the things that the German people have stood for—will be the cause of the downfall of all that we count fine in civilization."

"The war, then, in your opinion, was not a struggle between democracy and autocracy?" I commented.

"No," said Baron Korff. "That was the way it was put, for that was easy to understand; but that way of interpreting the war has been the cause of terrible misfortune and may prove fatal."

As Baron Korff said this I recalled the fact that President Wilson himself had evidently come to the same conclusion, for in his speech at the Sorbonne he had said that the war was a struggle between two ideas of civilization.

This is the way in which the President expressed this interpretation of the war:

> And I agree with the intimation which has been conveyed to-day that the terrible war through which we have just passed has not been only a war between nations, but that it has been also a war between systems of culture—the one system the aggressive system, using science without conscience, stripping learning of its moral restraints, and using every faculty of the human mind to do wrong to the whole race; the other system reminiscent of the high traditions of men, reminiscent of all these struggles, some of them obscure, but others clearly revealed in history, of men of indomitable spirit everywhere struggling toward the right and seeking above all things else to be free.

THE FUTURE OF RUSSIA

From this point the conversation I had with Baron Korff turned naturally to the defenses which the free nations should erect against the devastating German *Kultur*. The strength of those defenses—territorial, economic, and political—seemed clearly to depend upon the future of Russia.

"As far as I can see," I said, in summarizing what we had discussed, "there are three possibilities for Russia. For centuries Russia struggled to unity and gained all she had under the Czars. Now she will either regain that unity in an accord with the Western Powers and with their aid—"

"I see no present sign of that," interjected Baron Korff.

"Or," I resumed, "she will regain that unity under German influence—"

"That," said Baron Korff, "is a strong possibility."

"Or," I added as the final alternative, "she will be kept disunited by a string of small nationalities like the Ukraine and the Baltic states and Poland and Finland."

"That," said Baron Korff, "is impossible. How can those little nations stand against the rest of Russia?"

"But," I answered, "there is the League of Nations."

"No League can maintain such a string of nationalities, because no great nation can be cut off from access to the sea."

"But if the League guaranteed free use of waterways, Russia would not be cut off, would it?" I asked.

Baron Korff answered with another question.

"Can you imagine England holding Sandy Hook or Florida under the guarantee of a League of Nations?

"There will be no such league as that. Russia will regain her unity. Bolshevism cannot conquer. It may seem to be spreading now; but it is only temporary. Everything proves that Bolshevism cannot endure."

IV—THE INTERVIEW WITH NICOLAS TCHAYKOVSKY

Of the three Russians I have quoted, two were leaders in the Russian Revolution, and the other, in spite of the fact that he had been an official in the Czar's Government, emphatically repudiated autocracy as a desirable or even possible form of government in the twentieth century. Their agreement in denouncing Bolshevism and in regarding it as doomed cannot, therefore, be attributed honestly and intelligently to the least desire for a return to the old régime. Indeed, their bitter and unrelenting opposition to Bolshevism was based on the fact that terrorism and arbitrary power, familiar under the Czars, had been employed in their worst forms by the Bolshevists and were essential to Bolshevism.

REVOLUTIONIST, SOCIALIST, RED CROSS EXECUTIVE

It was therefore to be expected that I should find what these three men said not only confirmed but reinforced by a man whose life has been devoted to the cause of Russian freedom, and who himself is a Socialist. It is because he has found Bolshevism to be Czarism without its mitigations that he is helping to carry on to-day against the new despotism of anarchy the struggle that he formerly engaged in during the long years in which he tried to overthrow the despotism of the Black Hundreds.

I wish I could give in words a really vivid portrait of Nicolas Tchaykovsky. His unbent figure, his white beard, his benign face, and his restraint in speech are all characteristic of the sage and saint; but what is surprising is that there is no sign in him of the bitterness through which he has passed. In meeting him and talking with him it is almost impossible to imagine that he, a man of threescore years and ten, has spent years as a hunted outlaw, has endured privations and hardships to which many a man would succumb, has sacrificed in the great cause of human liberty the things that most men live for. When I saw him in Paris in March, his daughter, whom he had not seen or heard from in four years, had joined him; but he told me that it was then two years since he had had any word from his wife, who was cut off from any communication with him by the terrible conditions in Russia. He did not refer to his experiences when he was a revolutionary against the old Russian oligarchy, for his thoughts were all for the present and the future; but he did tell me something of what he had undergone during the war. He had served his country in the Red Cross, and in Russia that meant that he was busy providing for the soldiers supplies that the old Government of Russia had been too inefficient to provide for itself. In Russia the Red Cross did not depend on the Government, but the Government on the Red Cross. In the course of his labors he had occasion often to travel between Petrograd and Moscow. He described one of his trips.

"Trains were scarce," he said, "and it became more and more difficult to get a seat or even standing-room. One time I had to go to Moscow. I came to the station and waited for several hours. Finally a train came, and a tremendous crowd rushed for it. I failed to get into the front row. A man who asked ten rubles for his service took my bundles and crawled under the cars. He came back and said that there was no room on the other side. 'Can you climb in the window?' he asked me. I said I could; so I climbed and got one foot through the window, but could get no farther because of the crowd. There was a current of people pushing past the window. They almost crushed my leg. I finally got out again, while the man who had my bundles tried to push me and the bundles in. Then I went to another platform. It was very narrow. The crowd there was anxious. Some had been waiting for days. The train there consisted of freight cars. The crowd wrenched the doors open. The car near where I stood was piled high inside with snow. The crowd rushed in from both sides. The car was marked 'For twenty men or eight horses.' In that car we numbered sixty-six. Some of that number were women. There were Bolshevist sailors with bags. We traveled in that car for thirty-six hours, sitting on the snow. All this time Bolshevist sailors were swearing, not caring at all for the presence of women. One man began poking me. I remonstrated by using some warm words. 'I've just returned from feeding you,' I said. 'You didn't feed us,' he said. 'If not you, your comrades,' I replied. I sat at first in front of the door with the wind blowing in, but finally I managed to move over away from the door. The Bolshevist sailors had big chunks of meat and bread, which they ate, chewing noisily and gnawing. Ah! it was ugly!"

It was under such conditions as these that this venerable man had done his work of mercy; and yet he told of what he had passed through with undisturbed serenity.

When a man of this character, and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

with the record behind him of a life devoted to human freedom, speaks, his words have authority.

BOLSHEVISM NOT A POLITICAL QUESTION

"What is occurring in Russia," said Mr. Tchaykovsky, "is not party strife. The Bolshevist theory is that the war against Germany was a capitalistic war, and that the way to stop it was to start a civil war. In fact, however, by throwing down arms they opened the doors to Germany. The Bolshevists do nothing to stop war itself, because civil war is the necessary element in which Bolshevism exists. The Bolshevists force people to serve in their army by terrorism and starvation, and so keep up the war. They turn the misery of the people against themselves. The civil war in Russia is therefore not a struggle between parties, but is really a special form and an outcome of the general war.

"The pretension of the Bolshevists that they represent the proletarians is without foundation. They are serving their own ends, however hard the consequences may be for the working people.

"The class war which is underlying the civil war is an artificial thing in Russia, because the class of working people is very small, and class antagonism in the peasantry is limited to the land question, and that question has been settled by the law of the Constituent Assembly, which provides that the land belongs to those that work on it. This is the law of January, 1918. The one sitting of the Assembly was disgracefully dispersed by the Bolshevists' armed soldiers and sailors. These armed men pointed their guns at the members of the Assembly, and loose women in the galleries urged them to shoot. Tchernoff, who presided, a good speaker, but weak, could have resisted and let them shoot. It would have been a historical monument to the cause of liberty.

BOLSHEVIST PRACTICES

"There is," continued Mr. Tchaykovsky, "a close connection between the political power and the economic plan of the Bolshevists. At first the Bolshevists allowed any one who had a bank account to draw three hundred rubles a week; then they stopped that. The permission granted at first was in order to let industrial life go on. But before you could withdraw any money you had to get a certificate from the Soldiers' Council. I had to draw money that way. A man would draw double the amount he needed, and then keep half. The rest would go to the Bolshevist supporters. Men would take bribes to allow a man to withdraw money from his own account. There was a woman, the manager of a printing office, who needed money, and came to me for a loan, and drew the money from my account. Later I wanted money. So I went to this lady to whom I had loaned money to get permission for me from the Workmen's Council (for she was acquainted with some one in the Council) to draw money from my own account for my own use. The Council said, 'Yes,' but they wanted half. Then I objected—too much.

"That, however, was a golden age compared to conditions now. There are now no current accounts, no banks, nothing except for those who work for the Bolshevists.

"The Bolshevists passed a decree that all luxuries should go to the control of the state. The Commissioners thus often got luxuries for their own personal use without accounting to anybody. I know of one case in which a safe-deposit vault was to be examined. The examination was put off from day to day, and when the vault was opened there was nothing in it. The keys had been all the time in the hands of the Commissioners!

"One of the Bolshevist decrees was that any premises needed were to be handed over without remuneration.

"Another regulation, for the requisition of food, was subject to the same abuse of power. When food became scarce, people often searched shops and houses for victuals, but the Bolshevists did this systematically on the pretext that no citizen had the right to have more than a certain amount. Most of the provisions were appropriated by the Bolshevists and Bolshevist institutions. In one of the warships coal bunkers were filled with sugar, tons and tons of it; while the people had none, Bolshevists were sitting on it. This warship was the Gangout, at Kronstadt.

"When Raymond Robins was in Russia, perhaps it could be claimed without disproof that a majority of the people were for the Bolshevists, because at that time the people were very turbulent and nobody could say what they were. Like children, they believed for the moment that everybody could be rich and not work; but now they are disillusioned."

"Will you tell me something from your own experience," I asked Mr. Tchaykovsky (who is now President of the Government of Northern Russia, including Archangel), "to show by what methods the Bolshevists act?"

"Well, I will tell you how they act when they first come into a country place, as in my own district, where the most populous place has five thousand people. First they seize the treasury. Then they ask for the best men of the place. In the place of which I speak they seized a clergyman, an agriculturist, and an incorporator. They shoot these men down; and then they say to the people, 'These men are your exploiters, you fools!' Then the young scamps of the neighborhood join them, and they pretend the people are with them. They organize a committee of the poor (Pauper Committees)—the idle, the drunkards, the scum of the place. And that is called 'social revolution.' I know this officially. This happened in Archangel Province, at Oust-Zelma, on the Pechoura River."

RUSSIAN BOLSHEVISM AN INTERNATIONAL DANGER

When I bade Mr. Tchaykovsky goodby, he gave me, in response to my request for a brief and succinct statement about Bolshevism, a written statement which he dictated to his daughter. It is as follows:

Declaration by N. W. Tchaykovsky,
(President of Government of Northern Russia in Archangel.)

March 12, 1919.

Bolshevism is the outcome of *war* much more than of revolution. It has been born out of the war, strengthened by the war, and supported by the war, and now the struggle against its attacks in Russia is a direct continuation of the great war of nations.

Being an international as well as a Russian danger, it ought to be faced by an international resistance to its destructive work.

We Russians recognize this struggle against Bolshevism as primarily our *own* duty and we do not expect the Allies to fight *instead* of us in the front ranks, but we do not consider it reasonable or just to be left to face alone this enemy to all human kind.

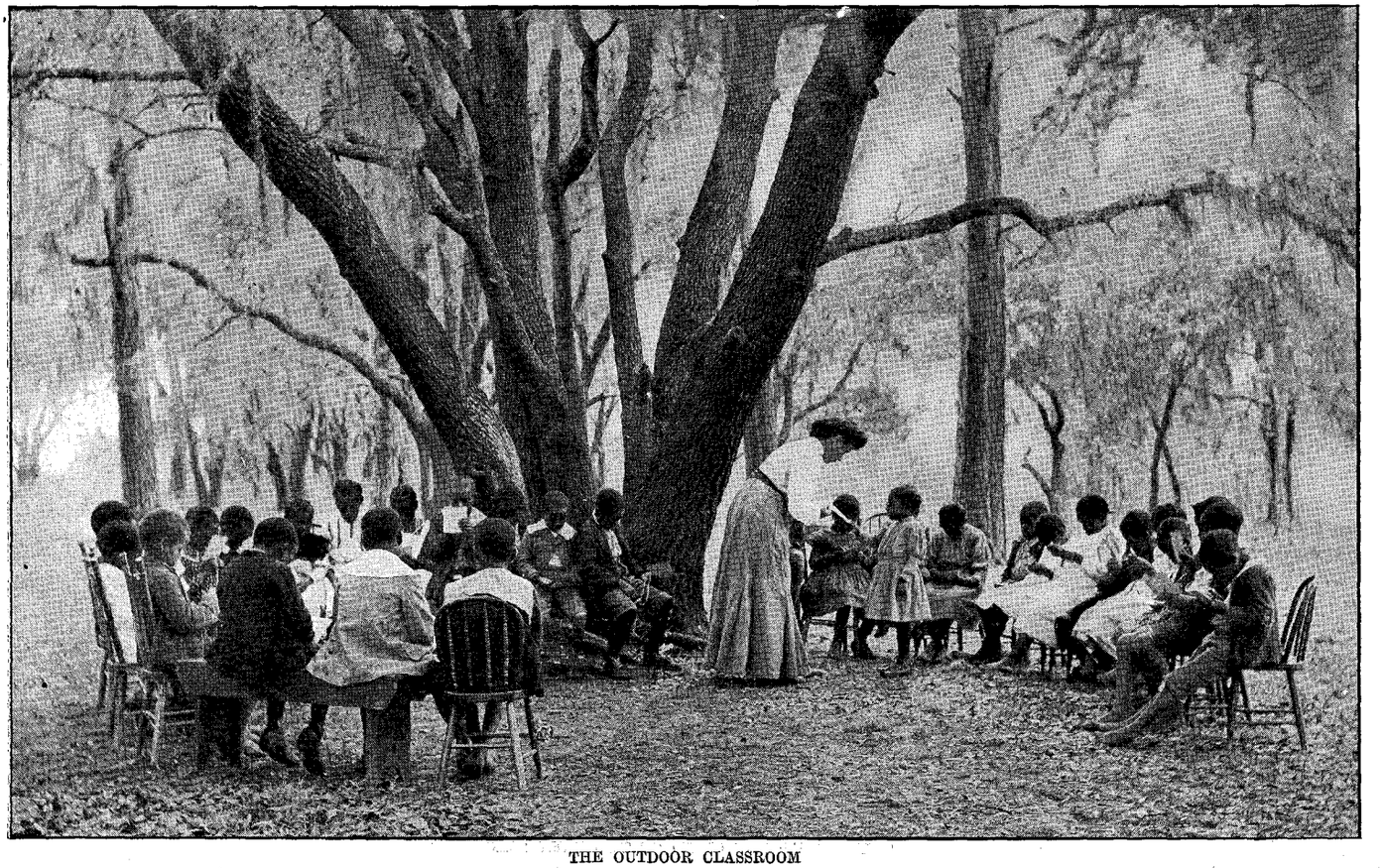
We do not demand that the Allies send their men to fight instead of us, but we *do* demand to be supported morally and materially by them, and we leave it to the conscience of the Allied nations to decide in what form and to what extent they can render this brotherly assistance indispensable to themselves as well as to Russia.

We are perfectly sure that every day that Bolshevism continues in Russia endangers the peace of nations and increases the danger of reaction among the masses inhabiting eastern Europe.

Here is the witness of four men—Sergius Sazonov, "liberal official," Prince Lvoff, first Revolutionary Prime Minister; Baron Korff, Russian republican; and Nicolas Tchaykovsky, Socialist. And their witness agrees together.

Paris, France, March 13, 1919.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



THE OUTDOOR CLASSROOM

AMERICA'S SEA ISLANDS

BY ROSSA B. COOLEY

OF THE PENN SCHOOL, ST. HELENA ISLAND, SOUTH CAROLINA

TO many Americans the Sea Islands mean only a fine grade of cotton, to many others a section of the South that gives a playground for a part of the year, and to some they give only a vague feeling that they exist out in the Atlantic somewhere, with no personality of any kind.

Those Sea Islands that fringe the coast of South Carolina form a land as different from the greater part of the United States as its inhabitants are different from those humans one finds on our city streets. The ideal way to visit them is to creep up and down the little tide rivers in a bateau or small motor launch, if possible having in one's hand or head Sidney Lanier's poems "The Marshes of Glynn" and "Sunrise," with their wonderful descriptions.

Long ago Americans decided that the blacks of Africa should no longer be brought into this country as slaves; laws were passed to restrict this kind of trade, and a faint gleam of light was thus thrown on a dark economic problem. But laws are only a temptation to some types of mind, and it is well known that many deportations were successfully made to our Southern States after the act became illegal.

Tradition and fact show how simple it was to land the blacks on the South Carolina coast from the little boats that crept up the tide rivers, easily hidden at low tide by the vast stretches of marsh. The interested visitor may find on these islands representatives of many African tribes and the descendants of those who were the last to suffer those ocean voyages which meant service enforced in a strange land.

Uncle Toby tells vividly of the "passing" of his great-grandfather—or perhaps it was a great-great—"the biggest man on the plantation," whose spirit was so strong that it lifted him bodily, and the others saw him passing through the air, "back to Africa," which was his heart's desire. "Coole-by, coole-by;" he called out to the upturned black faces as he disappeared.

I take it for granted that you are more interested in the people to-day than in the cotton, or even in the beautiful marshes and wonderful live-oaks and pines—a people who represent the almost unmixed African race in this country of ours.

On some of the islands you will find only Negro inhabitants, on others a few whites; on Port Royal Island are the towns of Port Royal and Beaufort. The population is almost entirely agricultural, and on many of the islands the Negroes own the acres they cultivate, bought during those days of reconstruction after the Civil War when they were paid for their labor and when certain large tracts, abandoned by their former owners, were disposed of at tax sales.

Where could one find language used so expressively as among these people so untouched by town life? "Come on, son. Yo' better make you shoe sole hot!" called out the ferryman to a would-be passenger keeping the bateau waiting. "Dis year too hard!" exclaimed one of the farmers. "But den I hab t'ree or fo' buttons on my coat, an' some men I see has but one." "Ain't yo' got no shoes keener in de mout'?" asked the young man buying his wedding shoes and not satisfied with the broad toes offered by the clerk. "He ben a smilish man," "he ben so feelingable," are surely descriptions that describe; and one of the members of our Farmers' Co-operative Society struck the nail on the head when he said, "It always is easy to borrow, but if 'e be a hard year, 'e a very hard gettery."

The war came with a vivid impetus to these people. "Uncle Sam" is no less real than "Massa Linkum," and his call met a willing response. The Marine Station at Paris Island, activities at the fort on St. Helena, letters from camp, allotments, Red Cross, Negro Circle of War Relief, Thrift Stamps, Liberty Bonds, khaki-clad men returning on furlough, have all resulted in a keen realization.

In the school, when the talk turned on airplanes, the following description was given by a very small child: "'E a long t'ing dat go up in de air, an' two somebody sit een um, one somebody een one end an' one somebody een tudder end, an'

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

'e look berry small w'en 'e get up in de air, muh, an' 'e flies long de water an' 'e go like a bee, muh, an' I f'aid 'e gwine hit de bateau."

An educational experiment has been started on the Sea Islands which may prove of value in rural education. The Penn School was founded in 1862, by Miss Towne and Miss Murray, who devoted their lives to the education of the Negroes. In 1904 it was reorganized under a Board of Trustees, with Dr. H. B. Frissell, late Principal of Hampton, as chairman. Under his guidance it became an agricultural school, and two years ago it became an all-year rural school in order to have a schedule which should fit into the home farm life of its pupils.

Briefly outlined, this means that its teachers are engaged for the year, with the hope that this will result in the teacher becoming an integral part of the community life; that its vacations or home periods can coincide with the home needs, so that the young school farmers can be at home during the planting and harvesting seasons. To illustrate, Easter vacation becomes "planting week;" the class-rooms close, the teachers go out on the plantations, and home farms are the center of interest. The boys and girls who have been studying agriculture in the class-rooms and on the school farm all winter measure the acres at home which their parents "give" them, test the seed, and plant according to their school instruction. During the spring they come to school every other day, and the home visits made by the teachers, according to a regular plan, and therefore never unexpected, bring parents, teacher, and the farmers-

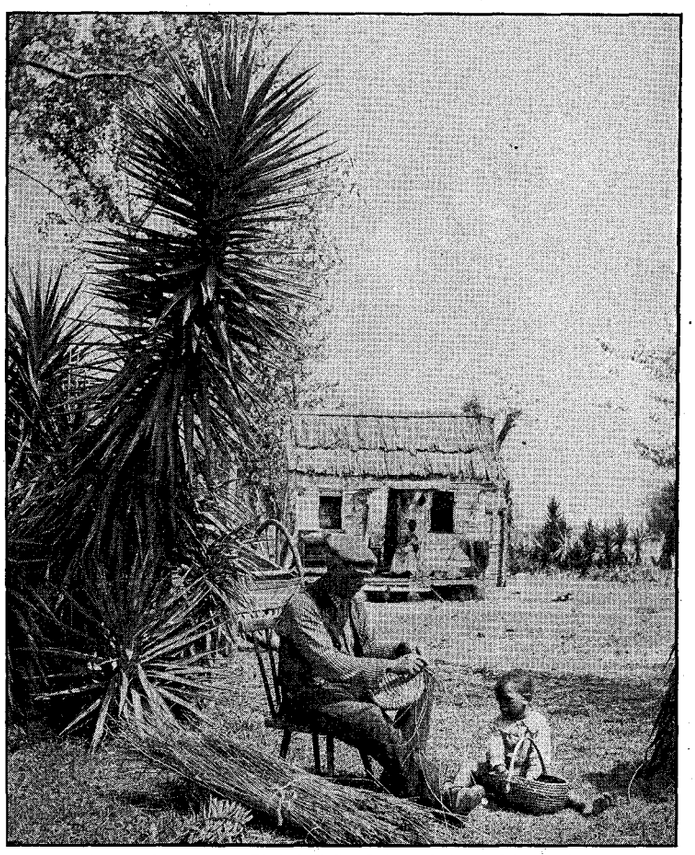
"TREASURE," THE CHILD OF TWO PENN SCHOOL GRADUATES

to-be to the best of all class-rooms for an agricultural community, the home acres.

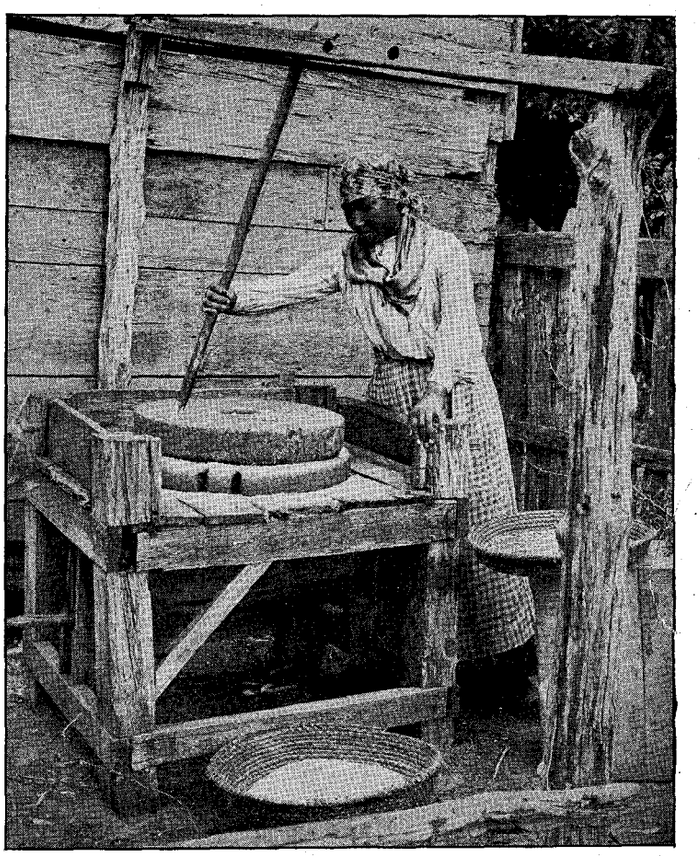
The spring work starts with the Corn Club Parade, when the boys and girls, preceded by the school band and the prize calf (one sired by the school's full-blooded Guernsey bull), march to the island stores with hoes and rakes on their shoulders—the weapons of a constructive army. Summer finds them in school every day. It is well named "Sunrise School," for the pupils are in their seats at six-thirty in the morning to catch "the cool of the day." "I likes this school," said one of the boys, "for it comes at the waking up of the brains;" and another hopefully remarked on his five-mile walk to school, "It's just a pleasure walk for me before the sun rises."

Results on the farm, in the children, and in the school seem to warrant the efforts made. The children's corn crop netted over $3,000 to those homes last year, the canning classes put up 2,405 cans of fruit and vegetables in the face of a most discouraging drought; the farm and agriculture have become *interesting* as well as more productive, and the bridge between school and home has its foundations in the soil of the home acres.

When one sees these islands where the agricultural message is carried by the school workers, a people remote from the ordinary tide of events, a land which can double and quadruple its yield, as many of the islanders have proved, and realizes what is possible in the next few years both for the Negroes and for the crops, and so most distinctly for America, no labor or expense seems too great at this crisis. Said one boy who came to the school from one of the near-by islands, writing home after his first Christmas: "I would like to know how you all enjoyed your Christmas. Why, I had a nice time because I saw something that I had never seen before. I saw Santa Claus



"THEY MAKE THE BASKETS THAT FIND THEIR WAY TO MANY HOMES"



ON SOME ISLANDS CORN IS STILL GROUND BETWEEN THE STONES

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

walking across the floor, and I had never seen him before. What you think about that? It pays a man to leave home sometime, my mother, and he will see more and learn more." As the pupil's horizon enlarges he will go to his people with the newer methods and inspiration, and his community, his island, gets a larger opportunity. "It pays."

St. Helena Island, on which Penn School is located, and the near-by islands, reached by long drives behind Wonder and Wander, our two Sea Island ponies, the Ford car, and boats, are considered *the school*, and other community interests in addition to agriculture are being developed. We lately had our "Week of Song." This began with sermons in the island churches on the value of singing, with a special musical programme, followed during the week with a short concert every day at the school, when popular songs, folk-songs, war songs, and our own spirituals, the victrola, the band, the classes, and the various clubs are all featured. Have you heard the Negroes sing their own songs? If not, you have not heard American music, and you have in store a great musical treat.

Our school library sends its books into hundreds of homes each month. Our librarian writes: "You will be interested to hear that one hundred and ten books have been taken out from the library this month, and it is only the 17th. But I have such a hard time with the younger children! There are only about ten books in the library that they can read, and when twenty or thirty come in at one time I am simply swamped. Yesterday all the little girls and all the little boys of Grade 2 came in and they were dead set on getting a book. One little girl threw herself at the book-shelves with passionate zeal, crying, 'I gwine git me a book dis day!' And the things she did to my neatly arranged books were a caution. But there simply weren't any books of her size to 'git.' I felt like an impostor. Little Martin Washington, after searching about for a few minutes, came to my side and announced in a very resigned tone, 'Cyan't fin' no book, muh.' I gave him one that I knew he couldn't read, thinking he could look at the pictures, but presently back he came, "Don' want dis book, muh." I took it back and told him I was very sorry, but there weren't any books he did want—to run away and I'd try to get one for him next week. Presently I looked around and there he was again—"Cyan't fin' no book, muh." I told him again all I had told him before, and more also, and I thought he was convinced, but after all the other children had gone back he came and remarked, still without heat, "Cyan't fin' no book, muh." How we wish primers and readers and nature books, well illustrated and with good print, would rain down on St. Helena! Not only does this library try to help the families immediately connected with Penn School, but it also sends a library box of some thirty or forty books to each of the little county schools in its district—schools that are struggling with a four months' term and a most meager equipment.

With land and tools, with books and education that will arouse the interest of the children in their home problems, the Sea Islands people can be a factor in our rural life instead of a burden in our National life. They have songs to give and the gift of singing; they make the baskets that find their way to many homes in widely separated sections of the country; they have land, and with a knowledge of how to use it they can have that independence which counts for good citizenship.

"I wants to climb up Jacob's ladder," is a line of a spiritual sung in one form or another by the Negroes all over the United States, and it expresses the heart yearning of a race. Is there not food for thought in the statement made by one of their own leaders, Robert Russa Moton, the able successor to Booker T. Washington, a Negro who can trace his ancestry direct to Africa? Says Dr. Moton: "I believe that God is using America as a great laboratory in which he will demonstrate to the rest of the world that different races can live and work together, each working for the good of the other, and all working toward the higher development of mankind."

THE WOOD-THRUSH TELLS

BY CHARLOTTE NEWTON

Would you know where Beauty dwells?
In three clear notes the wood-thrush tells.
Is it at the fountain's brink
Where pale lilies sway and drink,
Or in cool of hidden dells
Where the foxglove hangs her bells?

Would you know where Beauty dwells?
In starry notes the wood-thrush tells.
Where the daisy lifts her face,
Or brambles weave their lines of grace?
Where silvery birches dot the land,
Or blue waves foam upon the sand?

Would you know where Beauty dwells?
In twirling notes the wood-thrush tells.
When the yellow warblers come
To seek the blue delphinium?
Or when the moon with silver lace
All modestly doth veil her face?

Can you say where Beauty dwells?
Hark and hear! The wood-thrush tells!

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE INDEX NUMBER WAGE

A SCIENTIFIC METHOD FOR ADJUSTING WAGES TO THE COST OF LIVING

BY THEODORE H. PRICE

EDITOR OF "COMMERCE AND FINANCE"

THERE are but few who understand that the science of political economy is comparatively young. Adam Smith's classical work upon the "Wealth of Nations" was not published until 1776, and prior to that time commercial enterprise generally went hand in hand with military aggression. Trade, or at least international trade, was predatory in its character, and the hope of finding peoples and countries that they might exploit and pillage was the chief inspiration of the explorers of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. As long as commercial supremacy was a question of physical prowess, a knowledge of economic law was not essential in its attainment.

It is therefore chronologically appropriate that the birth of economic science as we know it to-day should have been contemporaneous with the French Revolution and the establishment of the American Republic, which were the result of the first really successful efforts that society had made to substitute the law of right for that of might.

In the days of Adam Smith and for fifty years thereafter there was, however, but little international trade and practically none of the international community of financial interest that exists to-day. Great Britain's imports and exports in 1750 were valued at an aggregate of only £17,400,000.

In 1915 they were worth £1,403,555,065, or eighty times the total of 1750, while the population in the interval had only multiplied itself by seven, having been 6,517,035 in 1750, as against 46,089,249 in 1914.

In the year 1800 and previously loan and deposit banking as it exists to-day was practically unknown. Most transactions were settled by the payment of gold or silver, and the supply of these metals must have been altogether inadequate, for, according to Soetbeer, their production during the forty years ending with 1799 averaged less than $45,000,000 annually, as against a present average of about $700,000,000 a year.

It was not until labor-saving machinery had made production on a large scale possible, and steam provided a prompt and reliable means of transportation, that the development of modern commerce commenced, and it was only when distance and time were annihilated by cable and telegraph that prices throughout the world began to fluctuate in unison and the law of supply and demand became so "delocalized" in its operation that generalizations in regard to it were safe.

All of which is by way of explaining the meagerness of the historical data that are at the disposal of the economist to-day.

There are military and political histories of the nineteenth century without number, but an adequate history of the world's trade and finance in that period remains to be written, although it is the first century in which there was really any trade and finance that could properly be described as international or world-embracing.

Even now the records that are essential to a thorough knowledge of the subject are obscure or unavailable in many countries, and the differences of language, currencies, weights, and measures are so numerous that accurate and intelligent comparisons of prices are exceedingly difficult.

It is therefore manifest that a precise determination of what is called the decreased purchasing power of money is impossible, but in what has come to be known as the "index number" we have the first scientific effort that has been made toward this end, and as such it is worthy of the careful study of those who look forward to the time when wages and prices shall be intelligently regulated in conformity with economic law and the costs and wastes of strikes and deceptive bargaining shall be avoided.

The index number is the sum or average of the prices of the commodities that are essential to civilized existence. To be of indicial value the prices of which it is representative must be marshaled on successive dates, and a comparison between the total or average of the figures thus obtained will show the average percentages of advance or decline in the prices of the commodities included during the period under consideration.

Inasmuch, however, as the wants of civilized man include a great many different things which are consumed in different proportions, it will readily be seen that an index number to be accurately reflective of the cost of living must be not only an average of the prices of a large number of articles, but a "weighted" average, in the computation of which the price of each article or group of articles is multiplied by a factor which about equals the ratio that the consumption of the article or group bears to the total normal consumption.

Thus the index number compiled by R. G. Dun & Co. and known as "Dun's Number" is used in this discussion because it includes the prices of some three hundred products, so arranged that foods count for about fifty per cent of the total, textiles for eighteen per cent, minerals for sixteen per cent, and other commodities for sixteen per cent. While this division is of course arbitrary, it is probably an approximation to the fact, and the number of commodities included is certainly larger than the number used in the composition of any other index number of which I have knowledge. Among the other authorities publishing index numbers are "Bradstreet's," Babson, and the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics in the United States, the "Statist" and the "Economist" in England, and the Department of Labor in Canada. Index numbers are also officially or unofficially compiled in Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, India, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Russia, and Spain.

"The Making and Using of Index Numbers" is the title of an exceedingly interesting pamphlet of 325 pages prepared by Professor Wesley C. Mitchell and published as Bulletin No. 173 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics at Washington.

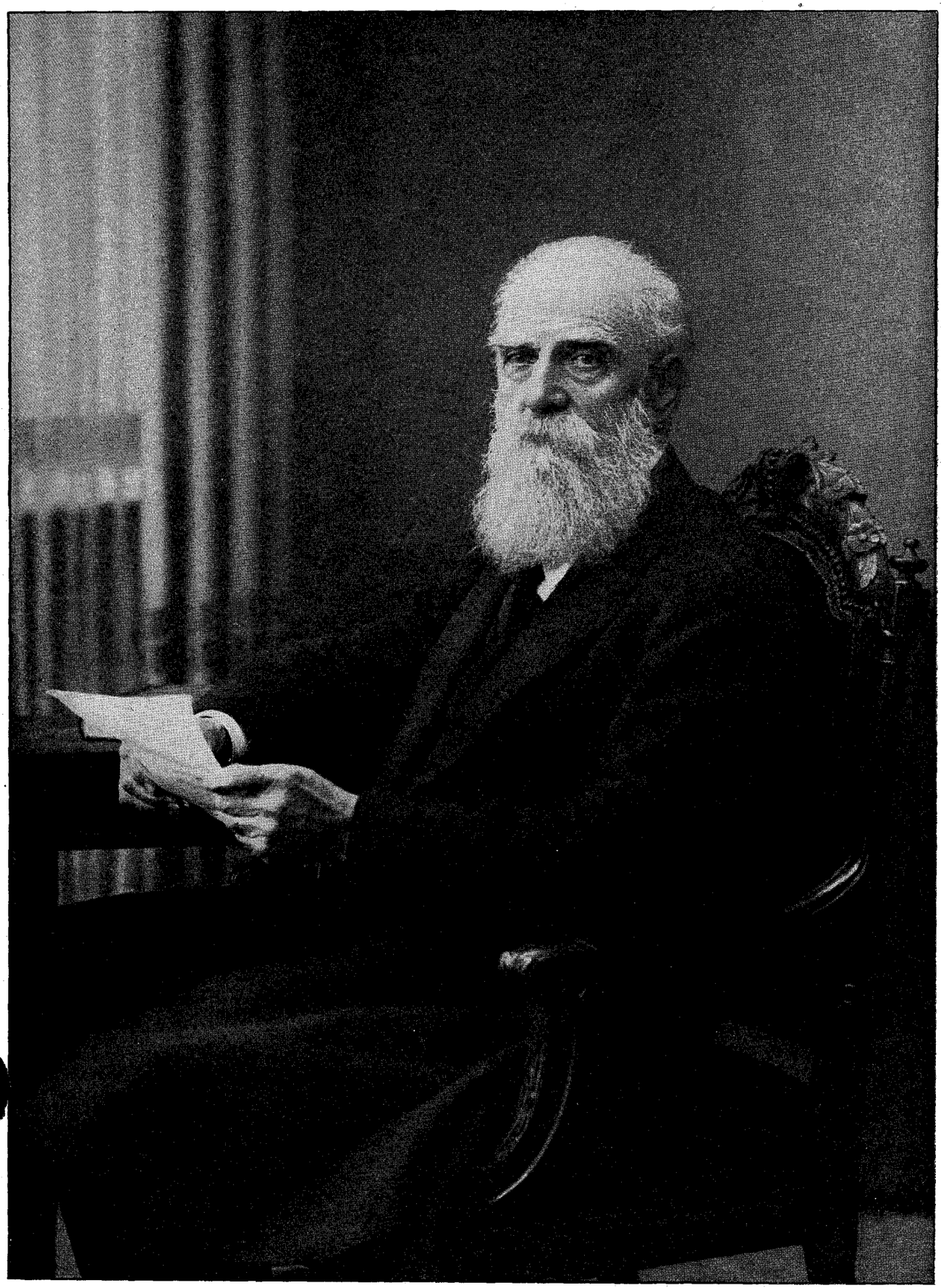
It is to be obtained upon application to the Department of Labor, and I recommend it heartily to those who may desire to inform themselves in regard to the history and technique of a statistical formulary that is likely to have great weight and be of great practical assistance in solving many of the economic problems of the future.

Already the "Index Number Wage" has been adopted in several American industrial establishments. Those that I happen to have heard definitely of are the Oneida Community, of Oneida, New York; the Kelley-Howe-Thomson Company (hardware), of Duluth, Minnesota; the George Worthington Company (hardware), of Cleveland, Ohio; the Printz Biederman Company (clothing), also of Cleveland; the Index Visible (Inc.), of New Haven, Connecticut; the Mishawaka Woolen Manufacturing Company, of Mishawaka, Indiana; and the Union Bleaching and Finishing Company, of Greenville, South Carolina. The details of the plans followed in each case differ slightly, but generally they take as a base the wages paid on a certain date upon which it is assumed that earnings and the cost of living bore an equitable relation to each other. On subsequent pay days the employees have received two envelopes, one containing the "base wage," and another, sometimes called the "H. C. L. Envelope," which contains a percentage of the base wage equal to the percentage of advance in commodity prices over those current at the time when the base wage was established, as shown by the most recently published index number.

A variant of this method has been applied in the case of the wages paid to the employees of the county of Cuyahoga, Ohio, in which county Cleveland is situated. The plan followed is described in detail by W. A. Stinchcomb, County Engineer, in a letter that he has written me. I shall be glad to forward a copy of this letter, and of other letters from the George Worthington Company and the Mishawaka Woolen Company, to those

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

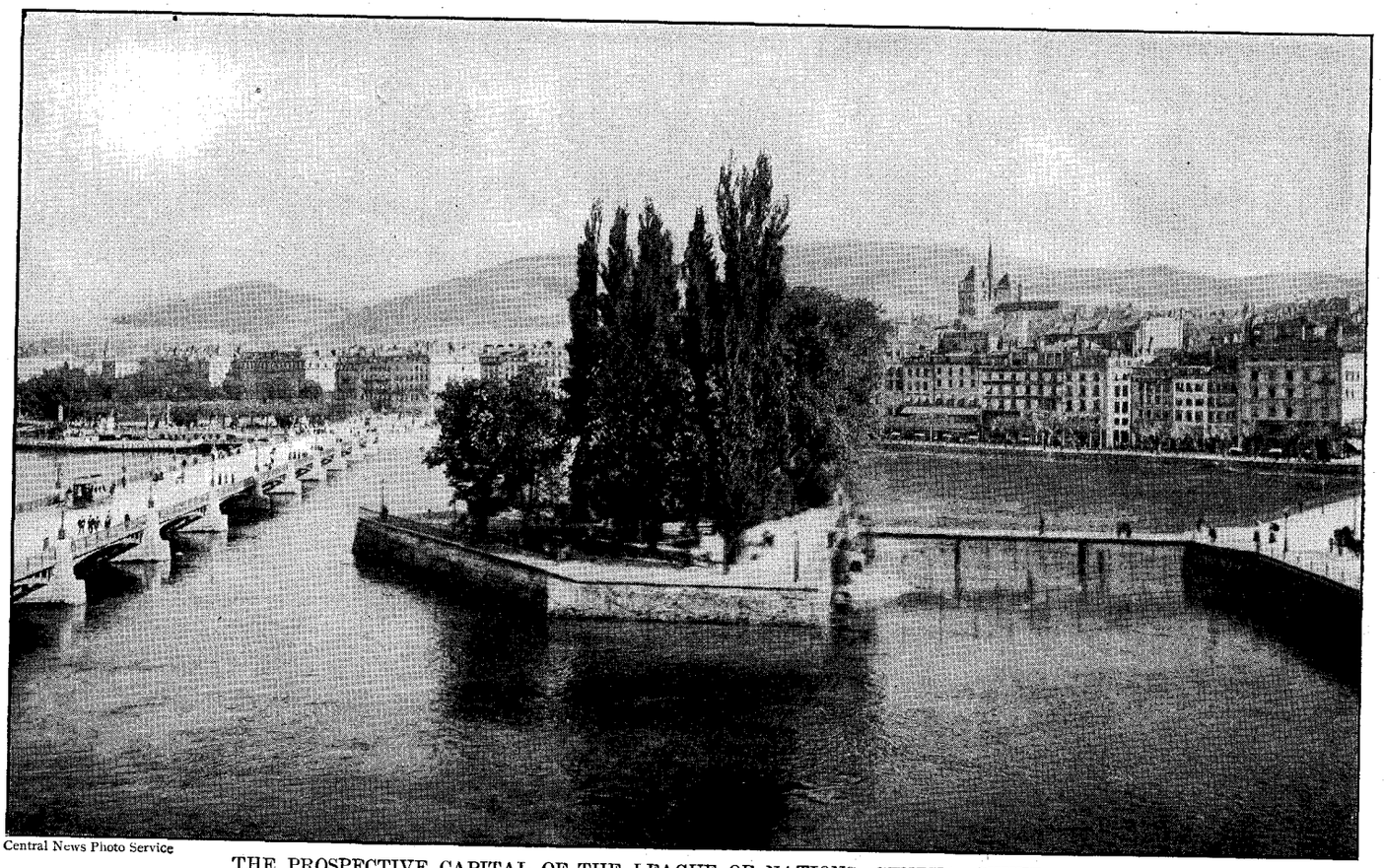
CURRENT EVENTS ILLUSTRATED



NICOLAS W. TCHAYKOVSKY, RUSSIAN PATRIOT, SOCIALIST, ANTI-BOLSHEVIST

The photograph, which was presented to Mr. E. H. Abbott, the Editorial Correspondent of The Outlook at Paris, is inscribed on the back: "With my best greetings to the Editors of The Outlook. Paris, March 12, 1919. Taken December 20, 1918, at Archangel." See the interview with Mr. Tchaykovsky in the article "The Black Wave," in this issue

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Central News Photo Service

THE PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS—GENEVA, SWITZERLAND

The picture shows a scene in this beautiful Swiss city, which has, it is announced, been selected as the future capital of the League of Nations. In the foreground is Rousseau's Isle, a public pleasure-ground which divides the Rhone River; from this island Mont Blanc may be seen in the distance

(C) Underwood & Underwood

BELGIAN DEFENDERS OF LIÈGE ARRIVE IN AMERICA TO AID IN THE VICTORY LOAN CAMPAIGN

The photograph was taken upon the arrival of the Rochambeau from France with a detachment of 115 Belgians, including the officers seen above, who will tour the country to rouse interest in the Victory Loan

(C) Underwood & Underwood

A NOTABLE ARBOR DAY CEREMONY—PLANTING A MEMORIAL TREE IN HONOR OF THEODORE ROOSEVELT

The scene is at Bedford Park, Brooklyn, where several oaks were planted in memory of the late ex-President, under the auspices of the Junior League of the American Association for the Planting and the Preservation of City Trees

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

International Film Service

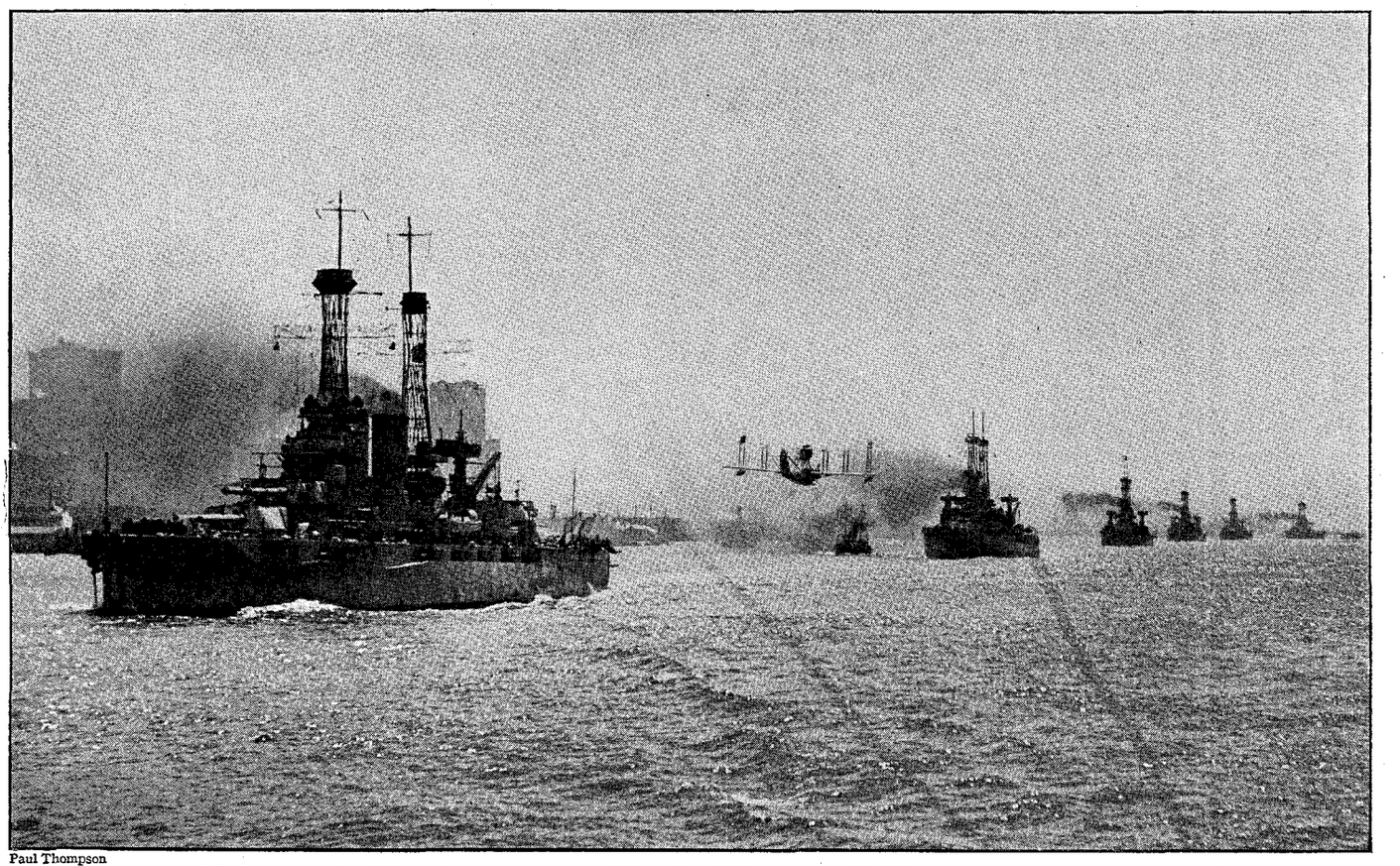
ADMIRAL HENRY T. MAYO, COMMANDER OF THE ATLANTIC FLEET, NOW AT NEW YORK

Admiral Mayo's fleet is said to be the greatest ever assembled in American naval history. The photograph was taken on board the Pennsylvania, the Admiral's flagship. See the picture below

(C) Clinedinst, from Central News

MME. DE VEYRA, WIFE OF THE HON. JAIME C. DE VEYRA, PHILIPPINE REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS

Mme. de Veyra recently assisted in the ceremony of laying a wreath on the tomb of Washington, at Mount Vernon, in behalf of the Filipino Commission now visiting this country



Paul Thompson

A GREAT ARMADA OF AMERICAN WARSHIPS AT ANCHOR IN THE HUDSON RIVER AT NEW YORK

This great fleet, said to be the largest of its kind ever assembled at one place in our naval history, comprises one hundred and four vessels of various types, including twelve superdreadnoughts, seventy destroyers, ten submarines, and twelve auxiliary craft

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

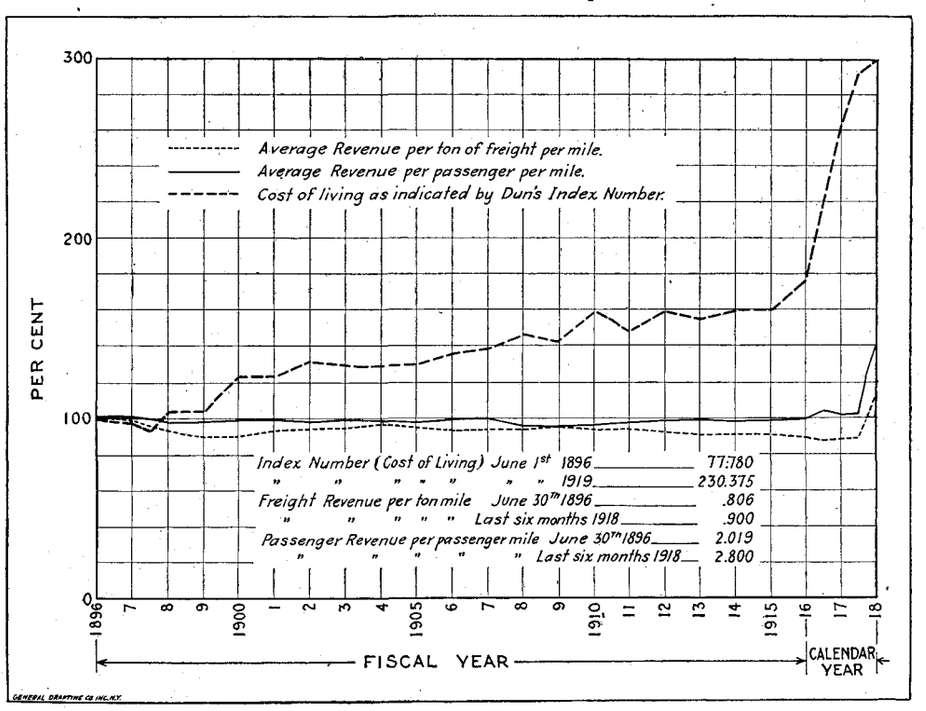
COST OF LIVING SINCE 1896

	Dun's Index Number. Breadstuffs. $	Meat. $	Dairy and Garden. $	Other Food. $	Clothing. $	Metals. $	Miscellaneous. $	Total $
1896, Jan. 1	11.380	7.540	10.969	8.898	12.787	12.803	13.403	77.780
1897, Jan. 1	11.729	7.327	10.456	8.170	12.407	13.014	12.399	75.502
July 1, low	10.587	7.529	8.714	7.887	13.808	11.642	12.288	72.455
1898, Jan. 1	13.511	7.336	12.371	8.212	14.654	11.572	12.184	79.940
1899, Jan. 1	13.816	7.520	11.458	9.096	14.150	11.843	12.540	80.423
1900, Jan. 1	13.254	7.258	13.702	9.200	17.484	13.085	16.312	95.295
1901, Jan. 1	14.486	8.407	15.556	9.504	16.024	15.810	15.881	95.668
1902, Jan. 1	20.002	9.670	15.248	8.952	15.547	15.375	16.793	101.587
1903, Jan. 1	17.104	9.522	14.613	9.418	15.938	17.185	16.576	100.356
1904, Jan. 1	17.102	8.138	15.287	9.653	17.316	15.887	16.759	100.142
1905, Jan. 1	18.278	7.950	13.948	10.699	16.319	16.188	16.936	100.318
1906, Jan. 1	16.554	8.426	14.399	9.822	19.313	17.141	18.809	104.464
1907, Jan. 1	16.079	9.350	14.965	9.760	19.637	18.087	19.386	107.264
1908, Jan. 1	22.254	8.146	17.380	10.236	18.849	17.232	19.185	113.282
1909, Jan. 1	21.480	9.142	18.104	10.396	18.024	16.919	17.783	111.848
1910, Jan. 1	23.830	9.642	18.906	10.803	20.635	17.496	22.122	123.434
1911, Jan. 1	18.010	9.483	18.073	11.196	19.644	16.519	22.177	115.102
1912, Jan. 1	23.523	8.920	21.286	12.261	18.630	16.371	22.437	123.438
1913, Jan. 1	19.883	10.912	17.925	11.073	21.015	17.942	22.082	120.832
1914, Jan. 1	21.961	12.150	20.087	10.950	20.664	16.170	22.546	124.528
1915, Jan. 1	25.891	10.705	19.289	10.602	19.724	16.163	21.794	124.168
1916, Jan. 1	27,318	11.494	20.509	11.212	23.420	18.893	24.820	137.660
1917, Jan. 1	36.152	15.020	25.167	12.928	30.082	24.451	25.762	169.562
Feb. 1	37.865	16.124	27.372	12.988	30.380	24.029	26.515	176.273
Mar. 1	40.955	17.031	31.509	13.166	30.389	25.977	27.217	186.244
Apr. 1	43.813	18.894	29.301	13.289	30.678	26.683	27.354	190.012
May 1	55.360	19.385	30.722	13.717	32.081	28.443	28.727	208.435
June 1	53.504	19.810	33.606	13.865	33.025	29.888	28.887	212.585
July 1	53.918	18.824	26.499	14.225	36.527	32.390	29.617	211.950
Aug. 1	64.071	17.746	21.247	15.213	36.917	32.575	31.010	218.779
Sept. 1	54.688	19.355	22.751	15.552	38.615	32.657	31.392	215.010
Oct. 1	55.518	19.127	25.802	16.086	39.436	31.159	32.551	219.679
Nov. 1	55.680	18.168	25.886	18.720	40.444	29.843	32.009	220.750
Dec. 1	53.996	19.008	27.021	18.767	40.745	28.413	32.222	220.172
1918, Jan. 1	54.276	19.292	27.416	18.744	40.880	29.273	32.294	222.175
Feb. 1	54.001	20.577	28.768	18.848	42.384	29.584	32.858	227.020
Mar. 1	55.498	20.917	27.123	19.194	42.213	29.914	33.118	227.977
Apr. 1	57.036	22.246	24.155	20.326	43.322	29.508	33.720	230.313
May 1	51.328	22.467	23.706	21.414	43.450	29.880	34.420	226.665
June 1	48.360	22.362	23.826	21.096	44.707	29.936	34.556	224.843
July 1	51.420	23.719	24.750	21.929	45.238	30.170	35.349	232.575
Aug. 1	51.620	23.085	24.681	22.307	44.285	30.345	35.735	232.058
Sept. 1	50.314	23.664	25.009	22.491	44.739	30.609	36.056	232.882
Oct. 1	49.196	22.901	26.439	38.010	44.533	30.677	36.471	233.227
Nov. 1	47.472	21.930	27.334	23.367	43.670	30.554	36.202	230.529
Dec. 1	47.947	21.556	27.631	23.407	43.157	30.394	36.283	230.375
1919, Jan. 1	48.599	22.192	27.138	23.962	43.194	28.762	36.299	230.146
Feb. 1	44.999	21.530	24.705	23.400	42.249	28.587	34.580	220.050
Mar. 1	44.633	22.027	22.937	23.847	40.464	28.217	34.912	217.037

RAILWAY REVENUE

Year Ending June 30.	Average Revenue Per Passenger Per Mile. Cents.	Average Revenue Per Ton of Freight Per Mile. Cents.
1896	2.019	.806
1897	2.022	.798
....	.....	....
1898	1.973	.753
1899	1.978	.724
1900	2.003	.729
1901	2.013	.750
1902	1.986	.757
1903	2.006	.763
1904	2.006	.780
1905	1.962	.766
1906	2.003	.748
1907	2.014	.759
1908	1.937	.754
1909	1.928	.763
1910	1.938	.753
1911	1.974	.757
1912	1.987	.744
1913	2.008	.729
1914	1.982	.733
1915	1.985	.732
1916	2.006	.716
Calendar year 1916	Class I Roads: 2.091	.707
1917	2.042	.715
first 6 mos. 1918	2.050 (Estimated)	.720
last 6 mos. 1918	2.800 (Estimated)	.900

A CARTOGRAPHIC COMPARISON BETWEEN RAILWAY RATES AND COST OF LIVING


Average Revenue per ton of freight per mile.
Average Revenue per passenger per mile.
Cost of living as indicated by Dun's Index Number.
PER CENT
300
200
100
0
Index Number (Cost of Living) June 1st 1896 77.780
" " " " " " 1919 230.375
Freight Revenue per ton mile June 30th 1896 .806
" " " " " Last six months 1918 .900
Passenger Revenue per passenger mile June 30th 1896 2.019
" " " " " Last six months 1918 2.800
1896 7 8 9 1900 1 2 3 4 1905 6 7 8 9 1910 11 12 13 14 1915 16 17 18
FISCAL YEAR
CALENDAR YEAR
GENERAL DRAFTING CO INC. N.Y.

This table and chart give in graphic form facts discussed in Mr. Price's article. A glance at the chart shows at once that the cost of living has steadily, and in the last two or three years enormously, risen. This is indicated by the upper black broken line. The solid black line shows that from 1896 to 1917 passenger rates remained practically stationary. The dotted line indicates that during the same period freight rates decreased.

The figures in the table on the upper half of this page show the same result in statistical form. A combination of commodities, for instance, which cost $77.77 on January 1, 1896, cost on October 1, 1918, $233.22, and on March 1 of this year $217.03. But the table of railway revenue shows that passenger rates were the same in the early part of 1918 that they were in 1896, and that freight rates were a trifle less. It is perfectly clear that the wages of employees must go up with the cost of living. It is equally a mathematical deduction that railway rates must go up also to meet this necessary rise in wages or else the railways will be bankrupt.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

who are sufficiently interested in the subject to apply for them to me at 15 Wall Street, New York.

I make this offer because I believe that the general adoption of an Index Number Wage will provide a permanent solution for many of the problems that must confront both the employer and employee as the purchasing power of money changes. Such a wage, automatically rising and falling as the cost of living fluctuates, would to a great extent obviate strikes, lessen discontent, and reconcile the wage-earner to lower wages when prices decline, because he would realize that when they went up again his pay would be increased without any demand on his part. The Index Number Wage would also lead the employee to become a student of economics and practice an intelligence in buying that would make extortion or profiteering on the part of the retail merchants with whom he dealt extremely difficult. The head of one of the establishments that has adopted the Index Number Wage tells us that his employees admit that their money "goes much further" than it used to, because their "H. C. L. Envelopes" contain a slip giving the wholesale prices of most things that they need, and by comparing it with the retail prices demanded of them they can see whether they are being overcharged or not.

But it is in our greatest industry, namely, transportation, that the adoption of an Index Number Wage seems to promise the most desirable results.

It would promote not only a feeling of contentment among the employees, because they would have a consciousness of equitable treatment, but it would also bring the public to a better understanding of the problem that the railway managers have had to face latterly and reconcile the patrons of the roads, be they travelers, shippers, or consumers, to the advance in rates recently established or any further advance that may be necessary.

As we look back over the records since 1896, we are driven to the conclusion that railroading is the only business in the United States in which the charge for the service rendered or the article sold does not bear some relation to the cost of production.

In the case of transportation, the cost of production is in the last analysis the cost of the labor employed, for whether this cost of labor is reflected directly in the wages paid, or indirectly in the cost of the materials (fuel, oil, steel, etc.) purchased, makes little or no difference. If [redacted] costs more, it is because the miners [redacted] better paid. If steel rails are higher, [redacted] advance reflects the higher wages paid for their fabrication. If oil has increased in price, the enhancement is due to the greater cost of the human energy required for its production; and so it is all along the line. The cost of providing transportation is almost entirely made up of the cost of labor. There may be some who will take exception to this statement and claim that since the interest paid on the capital invested or borrowed does not go into the wage-earner's pocket it is not accurate to assert that this element of cost fluctuates in relation to the cost of labor or the cost of living, which have latterly become terms that mean nearly the same thing.

This might be true, were it not for the fact that all parts of a railway are constantly wearing out and have constantly to be renewed. The amount of the original investment and the rate of interest thereon may be static, but the material or labor used in necessary replacement as the rails or bridges first purchased wear out represents human energy that must be paid for at the market rates. It is therefore clear that, except as to the profits paid out in dividends or carried to surplus account (which aggregate hardly more than ten per cent of the entire gross revenue), the railway business is simply one of *buying and selling human energy, either physical or mental.*

In the light of this statement it would be natural to expect that railway rates, railway wages, and the cost of living would fluctuate in unison, but this has not been the case. Since 1896, until Mr. McAdoo raised them last summer, freight and passenger rates have been practically unchanged and wages were advanced but little, while the cost of living has steadily increased. The existence of this anomaly is made clear by the chart and tabulated comparison on the preceding page.

The lines which run irregularly across the chart follow the fluctuations recorded since 1896 in the cost of living and railway rates in the United States as shown by the tabulated figures. It is assumed that the average revenue received by the railways for hauling a ton of freight or a passenger one mile represents, as it does, the charge made for transportation, and that Dun's Index Number, which is used, reflects the changes in the cost of living recorded from year to year.

Lack of space makes a more detailed description of the method used in the computation impossible, but the significance of the figures will perhaps be better understood if it is explained that they show that the necessaries of life which could have been bought at wholesale for $72.45 on July 1, 1897, would have cost $233.22 if bought on October 1, 1918. From July 1, 1917, the index number figures are given month by month, as the advance immediately after the United States entered the war was almost unbelievably rapid, and the freight and passenger rates for both the first and last half of 1918 are closely estimated because the official averages have not yet been made up. A careful study of these exhibits will show that, even including the advances established last summer, freight and passenger rates are but twelve and twenty per cent higher, respectively, than they were in 1896, while the cost of living has risen over two hundred per cent.

It is not surprising that under such conditions the railway employees were impelled to use every means at their command to secure an increase in their pay, and that the railway managers resisted their demands because the Inter-State Commerce Commission would not permit an advance in rates.

Discontent, strikes, reluctant concessions to the wage-earners, impaired efficiency, and the near bankruptcy of the railways were the consequences, complete insolvency being averted only by the action of the Government in taking over the transportation industry on January 1, 1918.

When this was done, it immediately became clear that a substantial advance in the wages of railway employees was necessary in order to retain their services and enable them to live. It was granted, and freight and passenger rates were afterward advanced by twenty-five and fifty per cent, respectively, in the hope that the increased revenue secured would offset the increased cost of labor. The advance in wages allowed, plus the advance in the cost of supplies, has, however, proved to be greater than the increase in revenue resulting from the advance of rates, and a deficit of approximately $200,000,000 for the first year of Government operation is the result.

This deficit is plainly due to the previous maladjustment or lack of adjustment between costs and rates.

If in 1896 it had been practicable to establish, and there had been established, an Index Number Wage and an index number freight and passenger rate in the railway business, how much trouble and distress would have been avoided!

Now that the railways are under a single management, is it not practicable to do something of the kind? It should not be necessary to advance rates in the same proportion that wages were increased. Allowance should properly be made for the greater operating efficiency that is the result of scientific progress and the reduction in overhead costs that is possible with an increased density of traffic, but the experience of the last twelve months shows that the public do not object to paying higher rates when there is good reason for them; and no clearer *demonstrandum ad hominem* of their reasonableness can be furnished than the evidence of increased cost of living and of labor that the index number supplies.

Since the foregoing was written I notice that the Index Number Wage has been adopted in England in the case of at least one important concern, as witness the subjoined clipped from the New York "Journal of Commerce" of April 13, 1919:

London, March 14.

Announcement was made by Lord Harris, Chairman of the South African Gold Trust, Ltd., at its annual meeting, that an arrangement had been entered into with the clerical forces whereby the bonus paid the staff would be regulated by the cost of living, *i. e.*, it would fluctuate with this cost as indicated by Sauerbeck's index number of commodity prices. The agreement provides that the bonus should be represented by the index figure at the date when the arrangement was made, and that salaries shall not fluctuate below a certain minimum recognized as the pre-war standard.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WEEKLY OUTLINE STUDY OF CURRENT HISTORY

BY J. MADISON GATHANY, A.M.
HOPE STREET HIGH SCHOOL, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Based on The Outlook of April 23, 1919

Each week an Outline Study of Current History based on the preceding number of The Outlook will be printed for the benefit of current events classes, debating clubs, teachers of history and of English, and the like, and for use in the home and by such individual readers as may desire suggestions in the serious study of current history.—THE EDITORS.

[Those who are using the weekly outline should not attempt to cover the whole of an outline in any one lesson or study. Assign for one lesson selected questions, one or two propositions for discussion, and only such words as are found in the material assigned. Or distribute selected questions among different members of the class or group and have them report their findings to all when assembled. Then have all discuss the questions together.]

I—INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Topic: Progress at Paris; The Revised League; The Terms of Peace; How Germany Looted France.
Reference: Pages 681, 696, 697.
Questions:

1. Read Mr. Mason's article first, and then describe how Germany looted France. 2. If reports from Europe are correct, what has the Peace Conference agreed upon as to the Saar Valley? (See page 681.) 3. Should France be allowed to own this region both economically and politically? Discuss, giving reasons for your position. 4. Note carefully the wording of the Monroe Doctrine amendment to the draft of the League covenant. Tell, with reasons, what you think of this comment about that amendment: "It is clumsy, maladroit, confusing, awkward, and inaccurate." 5. Is it accurate to speak of the Monroe Doctrine as "an international engagement" or as a "regional understanding"? Discuss. 6. Tell why, in your opinion, the Allies did or did not do right in omitting Japan's proposal as to race discrimination. 7. What is the plan of reparation for Germany as reported in The Outlook? 8. Ought Germany to be made to pay the entire cost of the war incurred by the Allied nations? Discuss at length.

II—FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Topic: The Bolshevists' Programme; Some Aspects of Bolshevism.
Reference: Pages 686, 687; 688–692.
Questions:

1. What is Bolshevism according to the programme of the Bolshevists themselves as summarized in The Outlook's editorial on pages 686, 687? 2. What leads The Outlook to say that "we do not think they [the Russian people] will gain anything by substituting the dictatorship of Socialism for the dictatorship of Czarism"? 3. Name several aspects of Bolshevism as set forth in the first three articles on the topic "Some Aspects of Bolshevism." How do you account for the fact that there is lack of agreement among these writers on Bolshevism? In what respects do they disagree? 4. What are the two fundamental objections to Bolshevism stated by a member of the staff of The Outlook? (Page 692.) Do you consider these objections sound? Give several reasons. 5. Make specific constructive suggestions in commenting on this sentence: "The remedy for Bolshevism is a sane and far-reaching programme of constructive social democracy." 6. Read three books on this subject: "From Czar to Bolshevik," by E. P. Stebbing (John Lane); "Bolshevism," by John Spargo (Harpers); "The Chaos in Europe," by Frederick Moore (Putnams).

III—NATIONAL AFFAIRS

A. Topic: The Victory Liberty Loan.
Reference: Editorial, pages 685, 686.
Questions:

1. On what conditions is the Victory Loan being offered to the American people? 2. Explain how "the same reasons apply to the Fifth Loan that applied to the earlier loans." 3. State in detail the Liberty Loan safe-deposit policy of the East Brooklyn Savings Bank. Give reasons why this is a good policy. 4. Discuss: "The notes are not truly sold if the banks take them. To do most good the depositors should take them and pay for them from income." 5. Give reasons why The Outlook is right in saying: "The true American is one who stands by America in peace as well as in war. The coming Victory Loan will be the test of our Americanism."

B. Topic: President Wilson.
Reference: Pages 693–696.
Questions:

1. What, according to the writer of this article, is President Wilson's theory of the place of the President in American political life? Explain very carefully. 2. In what ways does knowledge of this theory held by President Wilson explain his actions since he became President? Illustrate your remarks. 3. The Outlook believes that President Wilson "has done some very great things" and "some very small things." What proof can you furnish for this belief? 4. The author of this article says: "Mr. Wilson has an intellectual rather than a social nature." In what ways is this of value and of harm to him and the country? 5. Explain what the writer terms the President's "power of publicity." Of what value is this? Discuss. 6. What are some of President Wilson's faults? Discuss whether they are serious ones. 7. Write out a list of all the facts about American history and government found in this article. 8. Two books interpreting President Wilson are: "Woodrow Wilson," by A. M. Low (Little, Brown), and "President Wilson," by Daniel Halévy (John Lane).

IV—PROPOSITIONS FOR DISCUSSION

(These propositions are suggested directly or indirectly by the subject-matter of The Outlook, but not discussed in it.)

1. President Wilson has the right view of the Presidency. 2. Land and capital in America should be nationalized.

V—VOCABULARY BUILDING

(All of the following words and expressions are found in The Outlook for April 23, 1919. Both before and after looking them up in the dictionary or elsewhere, give their meaning *in your own words*. The figures in parentheses refer to pages on which the words may be found.)

Plebiscite (681); opportunism, communist (687); confiscation (689); preconceived notions (691); perverse (693); nonplused (694); rostrum (695); tactician, intuition, political sagacity (696).

A booklet suggesting methods of using the Weekly Outline of Current History will be sent on application

WHITE

BY DOROTHY LEONARD

"I think I like white flowers the best of all—
And almost every flower is white in May—
You, delicate white iris, out to-day,
Spiræa, apple, creeping-pink, this tall
Old lilac, put so close against the wall
I go upstairs to pick its topmost spray,
Sweet late narcissus, where a snowdrift lay,
And now the drifting cherry petals fall."

"Oh, look at tulips, at the rosy dress
Of almond bushes, or alyssum bright!
Are your pale blooms as fair as these? Confess!"
"Not in the daytime, but they shine at night
When gay flowers fade—like love and tenderness,
From shadow's very face they gather light!"

THE SERVICE OF THE FAITHFUL

In the Syrian Desert, eastward from Jerusalem, the cruel migration of one suffering group of Armenians ceased. Worn, diseased, bereft, starving, they organized a church and conducted Christian services. This fact would never have been known had not the congregation in its extremity sent a delegation to the Church of Jerusalem. They stated their mission in some such terms as these:

"Our Armenian congregation in the desert east of the Jordan sends greetings to the Church in Jerusalem. We beg your advice as to what shall be our choice in the alternative we have of denying our Christ by becoming Moslems or of starving to death. As the Church in Jerusalem decides, the Church in the Wilderness will do."

The missionaries in Jerusalem had neither funds nor food for relief, and, after earnest prayer, gave to the delegation this message:

"*Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee a crown of life.*"

Back to their people the delegation took the message, and the Church in the Wilderness (probably the same wilderness where our Master met his temptation) remained "faithful unto death."—*From "The Friend," Honolulu.*

JAZZ

It is a far cry from the Golden Age, when the gods dwelt among men, to the Age of Jazz, when the gods flee and cover up their ears, but in the long jumps that get us nowhere, and the high hurdles that serve no purpose but to unsettle the markets, we are all to the mustard.

The underlying theory of Jazz is to think the worst of the popular taste and then conform everything to that conception.

It isn't confined to music, however.

We have Jazz Poetry, or free verse, and Jazz Dancing, which is the free verse of motion. A thousand churches show forth in their exteriors the Jazz architecture of the day, and their pulpits resound with Jazz Theology. We pour out our millions to give our youth a Jazz Education, while reform wreaks itself far and wide in the production of Jazz Politics.

As for Jazz Drama—

We read about releases. It is a technical term, but everybody understands what it means. It means that things are being let loose upon us.—*R. B. in "Life."*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

How Great Will Be Their Easter Joy

Gathered About a Pile of Stones with Only a Memory of the Well Loved Church?

Let us not underestimate the numbing effects of the material disasters that befell **Protestant Churches** of France and Belgium during the great war just ended.

The Churches of Christ must not lie neglected in ruins. We must not suffer impoverished congregations to remain without the comfort and guidance of their pastors.

Resurrect the Christian hopes of France and Belgium. Give your share for those who have given all.

Three Million Dollars Needed

To Rebuild Devastated Churches

To Care for Protestant Refugees

To Build Orphanages, Hospitals, Homes

A generous gift will help make

Their Easter Joy Equal Ours

NOTE.—To meet this great need in a great way an International and Interdenominational Committee has been formed with headquarters at 289 Fourth Avenue, New York, in charge of

GEORGE O. TAMBLYN, Director.
CHARLES S. WARD, Adviser.
ALFRED R. KIMBALL, Treasurer.

Supported by every Protestant Denomination in the United States, supporting every Protestant organization in France and Belgium.

BY THE WAY

This example of Bernard Shaw's ready wit is vouched for by "Punch:" "When Shaw made his tour of the ports, he was courteously received by Sir Hedworth Meux. The talk happened to turn on the theater, and the Admiral confessed himself somewhat at sea as to the merits of contemporary writers. 'Now, Mr. Shaw,' he said, 'will you tell me who is the most eminent of the playwrights of to-day?' 'Ay, ay, sir,' said Mr. Shaw, promptly."

The value of advertising to promote railway travel has been recognized by the Government in the authorization of the expenditure of $1,000,000 by the Railroad Administration. This sum is to be spent in newspaper and magazine advertising and on informative booklets. It will be devoted to the exposition of the advantages of localities rather than those of roads.

"If your book does not come to you within fifteen minutes, speak to the librarian." So reads a placard at the delivery desk in the New York Public Library. One busy man thought this was too long to wait, and complained. He was astonished, when taken down among the "stacks," to find what a job it is to get one book from a million others. He was informed, moreover, that the British Museum thinks it is doing well if it gets a book wanted in half an hour, and that the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris requires an hour or more to produce a volume. He left reassured as to the reasonableness of the time schedule.

"What are the 'seven seas'?" a subscriber asks, and adds: "I can find no explanation about them in cyclopædias or dictionaries." There is indeed a great paucity of information about this familiar expression, which is the title of one of Kipling's books. A note, however, in the Oxford English Dictionary under "seven" reads: "The Seven Seas—the Arctic, Antarctic, North and South Pacific, North and South Atlantic, and Indian Oceans." Curiously, this dictionary does not mention the seven seas under the word "sea," but gives instead "the four seas—the seas bounding Great Britain on the four sides."

The loss of appetite for the daily news that many readers have suffered since the war ended is happily expressed by an Idaho woman in the "Atlantic Monthly:" "The war is over. . . . It is like that poem which says, 'But oh, the difference to me!' Life has lost its savor. The paper is a dull squabble about indifferent topics that concern us but little. Glad I am that the war is over. Gladder than I can say. But I suffer slump from long-sustained excitement."

The doughboys shortened the Knights of Columbus during the war to "K. C." and then made that into "Casey." Casey didn't charge anything for his supplies, according to a correspondent of "Collier's." "Man after man," he says, "would go to a K. C. hut, get cigarettes or whatever he wanted, and then ask, 'How much?' 'Son, this stuff doesn't belong to Casey,' the secretary would answer. 'It was just handed to us by your folks back home to pass on to you. Your money's no good with Casey—get that!'"

What is the most out-of-the-way place in the United States? A Utah subscriber nominates Hanksville, in that State, for the distinction. Hanksville, he says, is the last post office for several hundred miles to the south and a hundred miles to the east. The mail that reaches there goes through so much hardship that the wrappings are usually worn out, for it must pass through the hands of three star route contractors before reaching its destination. A letter from Hanksville, he says, had just reached him at Green River, sixty miles away, which had been sixteen days *en route*.

In further confirmation of the remoteness of Hanksville, our correspondent sends us a letterhead (which we are bound to say is well printed) which reads: "——, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoes. *Baled Hay and Stable Accommodations for Travelers.*" This doubtless means for travelers' horses, but where would the travelers stay?

Everybody remembers, and regrets, the impromptu replies that are truthful but not complimentary. Here is a sample of the thing from an English paper: "He: 'May I have just one more dance?' She: 'Well, this must be the last. People will think you're in love with me.' He: 'Nothing of the sort—it's merely that you're the only girl here I know!'"

The story of Owney, the traveled dog, is reviewed in a current magazine. Owney started his career as a tourist on a postal car at Albany, New York. He visited every big city in the United States as the guest of the railway postal clerks. In San Francisco he was awarded a medal and presented with a traveling bag in which to carry his blanket and credentials. He went on a steamship to Yokohama and was given the freedom of the Japanese Empire. The Chinese Emperor gave him a personal passport. He returned to America by way of Suez, and completed his trip around the world in 132 days, bringing back more than 200 medals, tags, and certificates as testimonials of his travels. His stuffed skin reposes in the Post Office Department Museum in Washington.

Is there anything easier to "put over" on the well-to-do public than a spurious picture? A daily paper tells of a suit to recover money paid for a painting called "The Grand Canal of Venice," by Félix Ziem, and another called "Arab Chiefs in the Desert," by Adolf Schreyer, both of which are declared by art experts to be bogus and not the work of the celebrated artists named. Strangely enough, another paper of the same date says that a well-known art critic recently bought for a large price at auction a "Venice" as the work of a noted artist, though it was frankly signed by the real painter, a comparatively unknown man.

"Speaking about orthography of signs," a subscriber writes, "here is a sample that appears on a nice big red barn near my town: 'Gud Hors Fer Sail.'" Of a different character is this correctly spelled but despairing appeal against prohibition seen in the window of a New York City saloon: "Who Ever Heard of Giving Water for Snake Bite?"

The real Sherlock Holmes, William J. Burns, believes in the importance of trifles in detecting crime. He tells this story to illustrate the method of the astute detective: "A young man sat in a parlor alone. A beautiful girl entered. Thereupon the young man arose, took six cigars from his upper waistcoat pocket, laid them carefully on the piano, and then advanced towards the girl passionately, his arms outstretched. But the girl drew back. 'You have loved before,' she said."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE OUTLOOK CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

Advertising Rates: Hotels and Resorts, Apartments, Tours and Travel, Real Estate, etc., fifty cents per agate line, four columns to the page. Not less than four lines accepted. In calculating space required for an advertisement, count an average of six words to the line unless display type is desired.

"Want" advertisements, under the various headings, "Board and Rooms," "Help Wanted," etc., ten cents for each word or initial, **including the address, for each insertion.** The first word of each "Want" advertisement is set in capital letters without additional charge. Other words may be set in capitals, if desired, at double rates. If answers are to be addressed in care of The Outlook, **twenty-five cents** is charged for the box number named in the advertisement. Replies will be forwarded by us to the advertiser and bill for postage rendered. Special headings appropriate to the department may be arranged for on application.

Orders and copy for Classified Advertisements must be received with remittance ten days before the date of issue when it is intended the advertisement shall first appear.

Address: ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT, THE OUTLOOK, 381 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK CITY

Tours and Travel

:: JAPAN — CHINA ::

A summer sail on the Peaceful Ocean to the Land of Enchantment.

THREE TOURS
June 10—June 16—July 25

The AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVEL DEPARTMENT

also offers a **Midnight Sun Tour** to Alaska, tours around the **Great Circle of National Parks** and general travel facilities everywhere, including **American Express Travelers Cheques**—the International Currency.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
65 Broadway, New York

CAMPS Sight-seeing trips by auto and saddle ponies. Delightful summer climate. The Rocky Mountain Camp Co., Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Summer in the National Parks, California, Canadian Rockies
Motoring, camping, tramping, horseback riding, resting. Booklet. **THE TEMPLE TOURS, 6 Beacon Street, Boston.**

Hotels and Resorts

CONNECTICUT

The Montowese Hotel
Indian Neck, Branford, Conn.

Opens June 14th its 54th season. This most beautiful location, with its abundance of shade, extensive grounds, attractive bathing beach and water-front, offers all amusements, music, dancing, tennis, golf, and is very desirable for families and young people. Accommodates 250 guests. Send for booklet.
W. A. BRYAN.

Hotels and Resorts

CANADA

LOUR LODGE
DIGBY, NOVA SCOTIA

Beautifully situated, overlooking the far-famed Annapolis Basin, Beaman's Mountain, Digby Gap and the Bay of Fundy. The air is dry and clear. Large, comfortable rooms. Excellent cuisine and service—the table offers the best of everything obtainable. Boating, bathing, fishing, canoeing, hunting, golf. The shore road is a six-mile panorama of superb scenery, fine walks and drives.
FURNISHED COTTAGES, five to twelve rooms, with bath and all modern conveniences, for families or parties. A private home with the service of a first-class hotel—an ideal arrangement for a care-free vacation. For rates and further information write
AUBREY BROWN, Digby, Nova Scotia.

MAINE

THE HOMESTEAD
Bailey Island, Maine

Open June 15 to Sept. 15. Air, scene and table all of the best. Illustrated booklet on application. Thomas E. Hazell, Summit, N. J.

THE JOHNSON and Cottages, Bailey Island, Me. Beautifully situated on high ground facing Casco Bay. Fishing, boating, bathing, and other out-of-door sports. Good table, fresh milk, eggs, poultry and vegetables raised on the premises. For full particulars address H. F. Johnson, Prop.

BELGRADE LAKE CAMPS

Modern plumbing, all conveniences, fine table. Bass, trout, salmon fishing. An ideal vacation spot. Moderate rates.
Francis D. Thwing, Belgrade Lakes, Me.

Boothbay Harbor

For three centuries fishermen and farmers have been helping nature make this quaint old seaport ideal for artists. For fourteen years I have been making a community of summer homes for those who enjoy art atmosphere and outdoor life. Monsieur Jules Ruérat will teach French, Mr. V. Henneman of Bruges, Belgium, painting, and Prof. Clarence G. Hamilton of Wellesley, music. Also dramatics, folk dancing, tutoring. Cottages to let. Catalog and views. A. RANDAL, 498 Broadway, Providence, R. I.

"THE FIRS" Deer Isle (Sunset P. O.), Me.
Penobscot Bay Resort Region. Inn, cottages, tents. A summer home of comfort and a beautiful outdoors. One cottage available for family, 6 rooms. Rates moderate.
S. B. KNOWLTON, Haverford, Pa.

YORK CAMPS LOON LAKE, MAINE
In famous Rangeley region in heart of mountains facing lake. Private log cabins with open fires and baths. Central dining-room. Golf within easy reach; garage. Boating, bathing, fishing, mountain climbing. Farm one mile from camp furnishes fresh vegetables, eggs, poultry, certified milk. Booklet. **J. LEWIS YORK, Prop.**

OGUNQUIT, MAINE HIGH ROCK HOTEL
Cottages, Studios, Bungalows.

SEBASCO ESTATES CO.
SEBASCO ESTATES
SEBASCO, MAINE

Hotel, Club, with modern bungalows and camps. 500 acres in extent. 4 miles shore line. Hills, pine woods, ocean, bay. Deep sea and lake fishing; indoor, outdoor, and water sports. Auto accommodations free. Rates $3.50 a day. $15 to $22 weekly. Al references. FREEMAN H. MERRITT. WILLIAM A. MILES.

Hotels and Resorts

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD THE PINES
COTUIT, MASS.

Boating, bathing excellent. Cottages. Ideal place for summer. Own garden. N. C. Morse.

If You Are Tired or Not Feeling Well you cannot find a more comfortable place in New England than

THE WELDON HOTEL
GREENFIELD, MASS.
It affords all the comforts of home without extravagance.

NEW YORK CITY

Hotel Le Marquis
31st Street & Fifth Avenue New York

Combines every convenience and home comfort, and commends itself to people of refinement wishing to live on American Plan and be within easy reach of social and dramatic centers.
Room and bath $4.50 per day with meals, or $2.50 per day without meals.
Illustrated Booklet gladly sent upon request. JOHN P. TOLSON.

HOTEL JUDSON 53 Washington Square adjoining Judson Memorial Church. Rooms with and without bath. Rates $2.50 per day, including meals. Special rates for two weeks or more. Location very central. Convenient to all elevated and street car lines.

NEW YORK

HURRICANE LODGE
and COTTAGES
IN THE ADIRONDACKS
Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

Season opens June 14th. Comfortable, homelike. Altitude 1,800 ft. Extensive verandas overlooking Keene Valley. Trout fishing. Camping. Golf links, nine well-kept greens. Mile course. Tennis and croquet. Fresh vegetables. Fine dairy. Furnished cottages, all improvements. Terms $18 to $30 per week. Special rates for season. Address K. BELKNAP, Mgr., Hurricane, Essex Co., N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS
INTERBROOK LODGE and COTTAGES
Keene Valley, N. Y.
On direct trail to Mt. Marcy, very heart of Mts. Illustrated booklet giving description of Keene Valley and the Lodge sent on request. $15 and $18 a week. M. E. LUCK.

CAMP LINGERLONG
On Pine Lake. Includes 500 acres of wildest Adirondack Mountains. Hunting, fishing, swimming, canoeing, tennis, saddle horses. Tramps to surrounding mountain peaks, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Dancing. Excellent meals. Spring water. Cabins and tents $14, $16 and up. Private parties entirely isolated. References required. Manager, ROYDEN BARBER, Clemons, N. Y.

HOTEL GLENMORE. In the Adirondacks. Foothills Mt. Hurricane. Family cottages and common dining-room. Also single rooms. Everything complete. Golf links near by. Elevation 2,000 ft. Send inquiries to S. F. Weston, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Come to Camp Sacandaga on Lake Sacandaga
A camp for the lovers of the out-of-doors. Refined surroundings. Good table. Large living-hall. Cottages and tents for sleeping. Boats and canoes. Black bass fishing. Hikes into the woods. Nights around the camp-fire. Everything comfortable and homelike. Folder and terms upon application. Address CHAS. T. MEYER, Lake Pleasant, Hamilton Co., N. Y.

Hotels and Resorts

NEW YORK

ADIRONDACKS, The CRATER CLUB. Essex-on-Lake-Champlain. Cottages with central club house where meals are served. References required. For circular or information address JOHN B. BURNHAM, 233 Broadway, New York.

Southworth Villa, in the Switzerland of Delaware Co. 1,850 ft. elevation. Homelike, restful, comfortable. Excellent table. Fresh dairy products and vegetables. Charming walks and drives. Golf, tennis, croquet. Ad. E. B. Southworth, Prop., Trout Creek, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA

Glen Garriff, Mt. Pocono, Pa.
Special rates for June and September.
SUSAN T. CARSWELL.

The Wiscasset Bungalows and Central Dining Hall
The comforts of a home without the cares of housekeeping. M.C.Lockwood,Mt.Pocono,Pa.

RHODE ISLAND

Jamestown, Narragansett Bay
Opposite Newport, R. I.
Thorndyke Hotel opens June 1. Furnished cottages equipped with all improvements. Booklets. P. H. HORGAN, Propr.

VERMONT

CHESTER, VT. "The Maples." Delightful summer home. Cheerful, large, airy rooms, pure water, bath, hot and cold; broad piazza, croquet, fine roads. Terms reasonable. Refs. exchanged. The MISSES SARGEANT.

WYOMING

OUTDOORS WITH COMFORT
Trapper Lodge — Wyoming
Sixteen Bar-One (16-1) Stock Ranch in the beautiful Big Horn Mountains. An attractive home for rest and recreation. Superior table, perfect water; good saddle horses. Camping trips; trout fishing, etc. Address
W. H. WYMAN & SONS, Shell P. O., Wyo

Health Resorts

SANITARIUM, RYE BEACH, N. H. A summer home for semi-invalids and patients requiring massage, vibration, and skilled care. For particulars and references address Mrs. MARY R. FRIZZELL, 75 Monroe St., Portsmouth, N. H.

Dr. Reeves' Sanitarium
A Private Home for chronic, nervous, and mental patients. Also elderly people requiring care. Harriet E. Reeves, M.D., Melrose, Mass.

Mountainbrook Farm An Occupation and Recreation Cure for Nervous and Nutritional disorders. Ideal Home. Free from institutional atmosphere.
Booklet on request. Dr. H. W. MILLER, Brewster, N. Y.

LINDEN Doylestown, Pa. **The Ideal Place for Sick People to Get Well**
An institution devoted to the personal study and specialized treatment of the invalid. Massage, Electricity, Hydrotherapy. Apply for circular to ROBERT LIPPINCOTT WALTER, M.D. (late of The Walter Sanitarium)

Country Board

MAINE COAST Two or three persons may secure BOARD with professor's family at cost from first of June till July 20th. Beautiful cliffs, rocks, and beach. Boating, bathing, fishing, golf, tennis. Home comforts and all modern conveniences. References exchanged. 193, Outlook.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Apartments

WANTED—Apartment in New York City containing sitting-room, dining-room, kitchen, two bedrooms with bath and maid's room. Also in same building apartment containing sitting-room, bedroom with bath. Location preferably out of the usual beaten paths, something not usually rented, if possible, and preferably in a private house altered for such purpose. Nothing south of Greenwich Village need be submitted nor north of Seventy-second St. Address Charles H. Davis, 1822 Pine St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Elegant front apartment, furnished, 6 rooms, 2 baths, kitchen, china, silverware, electricity. Rue des Mathurins, Paris. For full particulars address Madame Blanche, 11 West 63d St., N.Y.C. Phone, Columbus 6649.

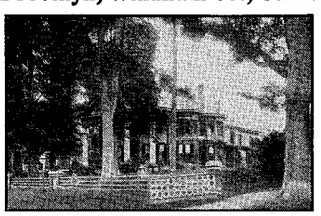
Property Wanted

Wanted for Summer small furnished Bungalow Inland. Moderate rent. M. A. COLLES, 54 Livingston St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate

CONNECTICUT

Brooklyn, Windham Co., Conn.



For sale or rent. Residence of late Mrs. Wm. M. Isaacs. About one acre of ground. Beautifully located in ideal, restful New England village. Running water in house. Large and good garage. House and grounds in perfect order and garden planted. Cultivated society and good churches. 3 miles from R. R. station in Danielson. For further particulars apply A. L. Lesher, 881 Broadway, New York.

Newtown, Conn. For rent, 6-room bungalow, furnished. Piazza, fireplace, electricity; fine view; near village and station. 2½ hours from New York City. Address Owner, 9,789, Outlook.

FOR RENT—FURNISHED
"The Sumacs," Washington, Ct. Nestles on a southern slope; extended view down a beautiful wooded valley. 13 rooms, upstairs sitting-room. 7 acres, garage, town water, reasonable rent. Address GIBSON, Room 322, 56 Wall St., N. Y. City.

MAINE

For Sale—Cash Terms. About 1½ Acres
OGUNQUIT, MAINE
NEW HOUSE 1917
On ocean. Three minutes from cable telegraph, hotels, churches, post office, and trolley. Twelve rooms, electric lighting, laundry, light cemented cellar with Boynton furnace; three bathrooms, three fireplaces. Apply by letter. M. M. Stevenson, Lock Box 243, Ogunquit, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Ocean Front Furnished Housekeeping bungalows. 5 and 6 rooms and bathroom; fireplace. Grand view. $175 and $150 season. L. S. RICH, Truro, Mass.

EAST NORTHFIELD, MASS., in the Pines, 2 cottages for rent, together or singly. Completely furnished. Large living-rooms, fireplaces. Larger cottage accommodates 12, has screened dining porch, $250 entire season. Smaller one, 4 persons, rental $175. Splendid place for children. Address Mrs. Irene V. Whalen, Mountain Lakes, N. J.

South Ashfield To rent, 7-room entirely furnished cottage, wide veranda. Excellent opportunity for energetic party to establish tea room. Direct road from Northampton, Goshen, to Mohawk Trail. Apply Miss Anne Brown, 23 East 88th St., New York City. Tel. Lenox 1493.

FOR SALE
Tea Room—Gift Shop
Well established in Berkshires. 195, Outlook.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Lake Winnipesaukee bungalow. Among spruces, modern improvements, sandy beach, boats. Rent season or month. Pictures. Box 1,344, Boston.

SUGAR HILL, N. H.
WHITE MOUNTAINS Attractive Bungalow and Garage, beautifully located. For rent or sale, furnished. WM. E. SATCHELL, Owner, 162 Gates Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Real Estate

NEW HAMPSHIRE

WINNEPESAUKEE LAKE near Wolfeboro, N. H. Girls' camp or summer residence. Cottage, large garage, boat-house, sandy beach, boats, canoe, launch. Rev. Dr. J. A. HIGGONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

NEW JERSEY

Furnished house, Maplewood, N. J. Five minutes from station. 10 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping-porch, solarium. Garage. For July and August. $300. 181, Outlook.

MONTCLAIR 10-room furnished house, 2 baths, 2 sun parlors, small inclosed porch, cheerful house for invalids. Good garden. 10 minutes' walk to depot. Rent $175 per month from June 1 to Oct. 1. Adults only. Address 3,524, Outlook.

FOR SALE
SUMMIT, 25 ELM ST.
12-room house, all improvements, barn, shade, attractive surroundings, large lot, near station, price reasonable. Local agents or write H. S. COOLEY, Mahwah, N. J.

NEW YORK

Adirondack Camps and Cottages
FOR RENT or FOR SALE at
Saranac Lake, Paul Smiths, Lake Placid
in fact, in any part of the Adirondacks. Tell us the size and location you desire. Address
W. F. ROBERTS, Real Estate Office, Saranac Lake, N. Y.

Adirondacks In woodsIye Camp, Essex-on-Lake Champlain Artistic, comfortably furnished; large living-room, kitchen, five bedrooms, sleeping-porch, bath, two toilets, two fireplaces, porch 10x55; with fine lake and mountain views; housekeeping or board at Crater Club; three minutes' walk by woods trail; twenty-eight miles from Plattsburg; $500 for season. Address A. F. BRITTON, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

To let for the summer, new 7-room Cottage Piazza, all improvements, electric lights, ideally situated on hill in center of village. Wonderful view. ROY W. H. DENNIE, Elizabethtown, Adirondacks, Essex Co., N. Y.

Attractive cottage, newly furnished, located in the beautiful Catskill Mountain Parks. 9 rooms, 2 baths, electric light. Golf, tennis, wonderful view; Park restrictions; near Twilight Park Inn, short walk from Haines Falls Station. Rent $550 for season. Address P. B. Bromfield, Owner, 45 W. 34th St., N. Y. City.

FOR SALE—CATSKILLS
Birch Brook Valley, Pine Hill, New York
Summer home of the late Chancellor MacCracken. Elevation 1,700 ft. 85 acres. 14-room house, 6-room cottage, large barn. Two unfailing springs of pure water. Trout brook. Price $8,000. Address JOHN H. MacCRACKEN, Easton, Pa., or U. S. GRANT CURE, Pine Hill, New York.

ESSEX-on-Lake Champlain, Heartsease. An attractively located village house with the privileges of the Crater Club to rent for $250 for the season. Open fireplaces; modern plumbing; completely furnished. J. B. Burnham, 233 Broadway, N. Y.

Most attractive nicely furnished modern improved summer homes and bungalows for rent from $250 up. Golf, tennis, and water sports. Address W. E. Walton, Glenburnie-on-Lake George, N.Y.

PICTURESQUE HULETTS
Attractive Five-Room Camps
with free, luxurious gardens. $100 upwards season. Our booklet tells of the many attractions at Huletts, Lake George, N. Y.
H. W. BUCKELL, Prop.

For rent, furnished, on LAKE GEORGE ARCADY—11 rooms, 3 baths, motor boat, rowboats. Ideal spot for children. **PETER PAN COTTAGE**—8 rooms, 2 baths, sleeping-porches, bathing beach, rowboat. These houses are on a beautifully situated woodland estate with ¾ mile water-front, one mile north of Hulett's Landing. For further particulars inquire 64 West 56th St., New York.

Brentwood Park, L. I.
In the midst of the
GREAT PINE BELT
An ideal place for an all-year-round home within easy commuting distance of New York City and Brooklyn. 12 lots for sale less than 5 minutes' walk from main line L. I. R. R. station. Apply 125, Outlook.

For Sale or Rent at Marlboro-on-Hudson "The Homestead"
Furnished cottage, 12 rooms and bath. Modern plumbing, electric lights, and open fires. Wood and ice included. Garden, lawn with fine old trees, brook and waterfall. Easily reached by train, boat or motor. ½ mile from the village, two hours from New York. Address Box 80, Marlboro-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Real Estate

NEW YORK

COMMUTER'S OPPORTUNITY
Westchester County. Offer at pre-war price of $5,250, a modern ten-room white stucco hollow tile residence, eight minutes from station, half hour Grand Central Terminal, in a healthy suburb not yet completely built up. Also offer five-room white stucco semi-bungalow with garage. Full particulars can be secured from owner by addressing 9,815, Outlook.

Attractive Colonial House
Park Hill-on-Hudson, Yonkers, New York
New York's Most Attractive Suburb
Built by owner and attractively furnished. For rent at once, by season or year, with or without garage. Large living-room with open fireplace. Three floors, including five sleeping-rooms, two baths and pool-room.
Address 205, Outlook.

VIRGINIA

FOR SALE—NEW LOG CABIN, in 5 acre pine and holly grove on Tidewater Virginia. 6 rooms, living and sleeping porches, garage. Boating and sea bathing. $3,000. Address "Kinsford," Cardinal, Va.

HELP WANTED

Professional Situations

WANTED—Physician, also councilors, for boys' camp, Maine. Box 79, Station L, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Business Situations

RAILWAY traffic inspector, $110 a month to start and expenses. Travel if desired. Unlimited advancement. No age limit. Three months' home study. Situation arranged. Prepare for permanent position. Write for booklet CM27 Standard Business Training Institute, Buffalo, N. Y.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

WORKING housekeeper, country. Capable, reliable. State terms. References. Address 414, Scarsdale, N. Y.

CHILD'S NURSE, experienced, or mother's helper for 2 children, girl 3½, boy 1½ years. Going to White Mountains for summer. Permanent position. Salary $50. Write, stating age and experience, to Mrs. Dayton Voorhees, Princeton, N. J.

TRAINED worker wanted as matron in institution for the care of children. Apply to Miss E. G. Chance, 922 So. 48th St., Phila.

WANTED (Connecticut) mother's assistant with children and household duties. Experience unnecessary. Reply 6,841, Outlook.

WANTED—Nursery governess or mother's helper for four little girls, two of whom go to school. Summer at the seashore. Write to Mrs. H. K. Welch, 74 Forest St., Hartford, Conn.

Teachers and Governesses

GOVERNESSES, cafeteria managers, dietitians, matrons, housekeepers. Miss Richards, Box 5, East Side Station, Providence, R. I.

WANTED—Teacher of mathematics, also teacher of Spanish, in first-class private school. Salary $1,600 to $2,000. Begin September. Must be Christian Scientists. Albany Teachers' Agency, Albany, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

COMPETENT woman stenographer, six years' experience, desires position New York City. 6,835, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Business Situations

YOUNG woman of good presence, educated, cultured, obliging. Clerk, or capable of assisting in any capacity, in summer hotel in New England. July and August or season. 6,842, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

CULTURED young woman as secretary-companion. Experienced musician. 6,829, Outlook.

WANTED, by young woman, work for summer. Qualifications: college graduate, successful teacher, business experience, executive ability. 6,825, Outlook.

TRAVELING companion or governess by college girl. 6,827, Outlook.

YOUNG man, refined, college graduate, teacher several years, musical, traveled extensively, would like position as traveling companion. 6,831, Outlook.

COMPANION-nurse, efficient in management of home. Country or travel. 6,843, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as companion by educated woman. 6,811, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman, practical nurse, desires charge of invalid child. References. 6,812, Outlook.

GRADUATE trained nurse, sensible, experienced, tactful, refined woman, wishes position by June 1. Adult patient preferred. Terms, one hundred dollars monthly, laundry, and traveling expenses. 6,808, Outlook.

YALE graduate and wife desiring travel would drive auto and be traveling companion. 6,820, Outlook.

GOVERNESS-HOUSEKEEPER—Refined woman not over thirty-five, with cheerful disposition, in family at Orange, N. J., with one child, boy, seven years old. Address, with full particulars as to qualifications and names of references, "Y," Box 35, Station S, New York City.

Teachers and Governesses

KINDERGARTNER having best references desires summer work in New York City. Story telling, vacation school, or regular kindergarten. 6,830, Outlook.

LADY of education and refinement, head French teacher in leading school, desires position in good family for French conversation, reading, and lessons in pronunciation, for expenses and small remuneration for three summer months, middle of June to middle of September. 6,837, Outlook.

NURSERY governess, experienced kindergartner, practical nursing. Wonderful tact with children. 6,844, Outlook.

TEACHER (fond of children) desires position as companion or governess for summer months. 6,846, Outlook.

FRENCH conversation, tutoring, or teaching in summer camp for girls or boys or summer colony, by Vassar graduate just returned from year in France. 6,845, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

AN army officer's wife wishes position, exchanging board for herself and three children for services. Assistant at camp or care of children in summer home suitable. Best references. 6,828, Outlook.

LITERARY material prepared for speakers, debaters, writers. Authors' Research Bureau, 500 Fifth Ave., New York.

CARE given to young girl by refined, trustworthy woman owning bungalow in White Mountains. 6,840, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women to take nine months' course in nursing. Frances Parker Memorial Home, New Brunswick, N. J.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, will send anything on approval; services free. References. 309 W. 99th Street.

WANTED—Defective persons to board. Address W., Pawling, N. Y.

HELP WANTED!

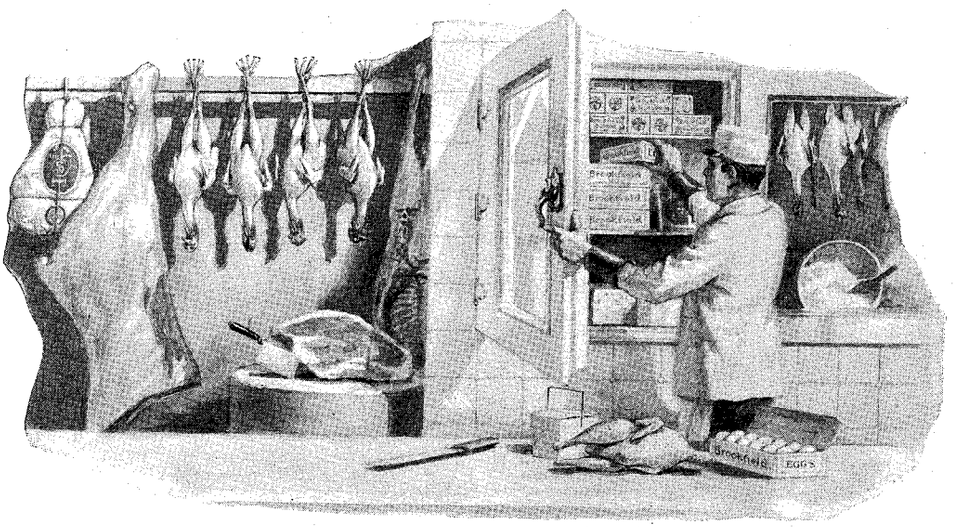
Are you in need of a Mother's Helper, Companion, Nurse, Governess, Teacher, Business or Professional Assistant?

The Classified Want Department of The Outlook has for many years offered to subscribers a real service. A small advertisement in this department will bring results.

The rate is only ten cents per word. Address

Department of Classified Advertising,
THE OUTLOOK
381 Fourth Ave., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Why does Swift & Company handle poultry, butter, and eggs?

For the identical reason that your retail dealer handles them.

He has the ice box necessary to keep meat fresh and equally necessary to preserve poultry, butter, and eggs.

And he can reduce his expenses for rent, salesmen, and delivery service, by selling more goods.

And he can serve you—because you often like to buy poultry, eggs, butter, and cheese, when and where you buy your meats.

It would be inexcusably wasteful if he did not do this.

Just so with Swift & Company.

The retail dealer finds it a convenience to buy other goods besides meat from us.

We have the equipment—refrigerator cars and refrigerated branch houses built to keep meat fresh and just as necessary to preserve poultry, butter, and eggs.

And we have the distributing organization—branch supply houses, salesmen, and delivery equipment taking our goods to the retailer's store.

It would be an inexcusable economic waste to use this nation-wide distributing organization for nothing but meats.

Our entire selling cost is kept down by volume of business, made larger by handling poultry, butter, and eggs.

Swift & Company furnishes the most direct marketing route from the farm to the retail dealer.

Swift & Company, U. S. A.

Established 1868

A nation-wide organization owned by more than 23,000 stockholders

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED